FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 26, 1855. [NO. 1969.]

LIST OF ACTS

PASSED AT THE LATE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[Concluded from last Observer.]

An act to protect wild fowl, &c.
In relation to Elizabeth City.
Emancipating Jerry, a slave.
To incorporate the town of Roxborough.
To provide for the issue of additional stock by the Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Company.
Authorizing the Nantahala and Tuckasege Turnpike Company to build a toll bridge.
Concerning the Justices of the Peace in the counties of Randolph, Alamance and Wake.
[Twenty Justices to form a quorum.]
To pay the Wardens of the Poor in Mecklenburg county.
To authorize the Trustees of the Louisburg Female Academy to convey land, &c.
To authorize the paying of Wardens of the Poor for their services.
To incorporate Union Academy.
To protect live stock from malicious destruction.
To encourage wolf killing in Jackson county.
Concerning Haw River in Alamance county.
To number the West Regiment in Madison county.
To pay Wardens of the Poor in Alamance and Duplin.
To amend an act of 1852, entitled "An act concerning the place of trials for civil processes before Justices of the Peace."
To incorporate the Wilmington Steam Tug Company.
To appoint commissioners to lay off a road in Rowan county.
Concerning public roads in Watauga county.
To authorize the collection of arrearages of taxes in Jackson county.
To authorize the Wardens of the Poor in Pasquotank and Yancy to sell certain lands.
To incorporate the two Academies in Asheborough.
To emancipate John Good, a slave.
To provide for the improvement of the road from Wilkes by Meat Camp Creek to the Tennessee line.
To authorize the erection of a court house in Iredell county.
To amend an act incorporating Neuse River Manufacturing Company.
To amend the several acts chartering Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company.
Authorizing gates across the public road in Green River Cove, Henderson county.
Authorizing the County Court of Henderson to sell lands, &c.
Authorizing the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company to take stock in the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company.
To extend the time for perfecting titles, &c.
To incorporate the town of Newton.
To amend an act, entitled an act to define the duties and powers of turnpike and railroad companies.
To hold court two weeks in New Hanover county.
To incorporate the Chapel Hill and Morrisville plank road, tram road, and turnpike company.
To alter the times of holding the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of Hyde county.
To incorporate the Trent river navigation company.
Concerning hogs running at large in Elizabeth City.
To incorporate the Dobbin House company in the town of Fayetteville.
To amend the act of 1850, for the better regulation of the town of Wilson.
To amend the charter of the town of Charlotte.
To amend an act, preventing the obstruction to fish in Blount's creek.
To incorporate the female benevolent society in Newbern.
To incorporate Yadkin Institute.
To incorporate the Whiteville and Iron Hill plank road company.
To incorporate the town of Warsaw.
To amend the act for the better government of the city of Raleigh.
For the relief of the citizens of Iredell county.
To amend the act of 1846, incorporating the town of Statesville.
To change the times of holding the County Courts of Beaufort county.
To prevent the felling and putting of timber in Haw river and Great Alamance river.
To amend the act incorporating the town of Clinton.
To amend the act incorporating the town of Plymouth.
To amend the 7th section of an act entitled an act to establish a bank in the town of Washington.
To incorporate the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina free and accepted Masons.
Concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh railroad company.
To incorporate the Columbia and Charlotte Magnetic telegraph company.
To establish the town of Magnolia.
For the better regulation of the town of Franklinsville.
To incorporate the New River and Wilmington and Topsail Sound plank road company.
To incorporate the Iron Hill and Atlanta plank road company.
To authorize the construction of a toll bridge across the Yadkin near Jonesville.
To incorporate the Wacamaw and Shallotte railroad company.
To amend an act to incorporate the town of Edenton.
For the better regulation of the town of Elizabeth.
To incorporate the Sulphur Spring and Paint Rock Turnpike company.
To incorporate the Richlands and New River plank road company.
To establish a ferry across Black River in New Hanover.
To extend the corporate limits of the town of Beaufort.
To incorporate the town of Jefferson, Ashe.
To authorize the commissioners of the town of Salisbury to subscribe for stock in the Western railroad company.
To authorize the corporation of Charlotte to subscribe to certain roads.
To extend the limits of the town of Asheboro'.
Concerning the Public Printing. [Provides for the biennial election, on the 2d day of the session, of a State Printer.]
To regulate the floating of Timber on Roanoke river.
To alter the name of Jamestown, in the county of Martin.
To incorporate the Guilford gold and copper mining company.
To incorporate the East Fork turndike company.
To incorporate the Central gold and copper mining company of North Carolina.
To cede to the U. S. a sight for a beacon light near Cape Hatteras.
To incorporate the Greensboro', Madison and Virginia plank road company.
To incorporate the Stokes river mining company.
To amend the charter of the Milton Savings Institution.
Incorporating the Glen Anna female seminary.
Incorporating the Cape Fear and Waccamaw canal and lumber company.
Incorporating the town of Franklin.
Authorizing a toll bridge over the Tennessee river in Macon county.
Incorporating the Alamance and Caswell plank road company.
Incorporating the Little River turnpike company.
Extending the corporate limits of the town of Franklinton.
Incorporating a Mutual Insurance fire company in the town of Charlotte.
Incorporating the McIver coal mining company.
To lay off a public road from the turnpike line to the county line of McDowell.
To incorporate the McCulloch copper and gold mining company.
To amend the act incorporating the town of Graham, Alamance.
To incorporate Clinton Lodge, Caswell.
To incorporate the United Baptist Institute.
To amend the act enlarging the powers of the commissioners of Newbern.
To incorporate the town of Nebraska, Hyde co.
To incorporate the town of Snow Hill, Greene.
To incorporate the Fayetteville female high school.
To incorporate the Yadkin Lodge of free masons.
To incorporate the Springfield institute, Wake county.
To increase the compensation of jurors and witnesses in Washington co.
Supplemental to an act of the present session, to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte rail road company.
To increase the pay of witnesses in the county of Onslow.
To revive and continue in force the act appointing commissioners for the town of Haywood.
To emancipate Betty, a slave.
To aid in completing a road from Vanhoy's Mill to the Virginia line.
To incorporate the Camden and Currituck New Cut canal company.
To prevent the obstruction of fish in the waters of South river and Adam's creek.
To prescribe and require an oath of office for the town magistrate of Wilmington.
To incorporate the Gold Hill mining company.
To incorporate the Lawrence Hotel, Raleigh.
To authorize S. W. Chadwick, late sheriff of Craven, to collect arrears of taxes.
To incorporate the Holtsburg manufacturing company.
To incorporate the Alexandriana plank road company.
To improve the road from John Kennedy's to the top of the Blue Ridge.
To authorize R. L. Steele to establish a public Ferry on the Pee Dee river.
To lay off and establish a public road in the county of Ashe.
To incorporate the Greensborough mining and manufacturing company.
To incorporate the plank road from Mocksville to Wilkesborough, and to provide for subscription of stock on the part of the State.
To incorporate New Institute, Iredell county.
To incorporate the New River Navigation company.
To incorporate the Hope Academy, Chatham.
To incorporate the Chapel Hill and Durhamsville Plank Road and Turnpike Company.
To give two jury trials to the county courts of Stanly.
To incorporate the Hillsborough and Milton plank road company.
To authorize a toll bridge over the Roanoke at the town of Halifax.
To incorporate the town of Lenoir, Caldwell county.
To incorporate the Trenton and Hallsville plank road company.
To incorporate the Jacksonville and Trent river plank road company.
To incorporate the Thomasville and Clemonsville plank road company.
To incorporate the Sulphur Springs and Paint Rock turnpike company.
To prevent the felling of timber in Big and Little Ivy.
To amend the act providing for the better government of the town of Lincolnton.
To authorize W. S. Ballinger and his associates of Johnston county to construct a dam across Neuse river.
To increase the salaries of State officers.
[Provides for three thousand dollars per annum for the Governor, two thousand dollars for Treasurer, and seven hundred and fifty dollars for Treasurer's Clerk.]
To incorporate Anson Institute.
To incorporate Indian Grove Gap turnpike company.
To incorporate Gillis Gap mining company.
To incorporate the Yadkin Navigation company; and an act supplemental to the same.
To incorporate the Newbern and Neuse River Bridge Company.
For the relief of Solomon Martin.
To incorporate Carolina City Company.
To amend the charter of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company.
To authorize the Governor to furnish weights and mensures to the counties of Yadkin, Harnett, Polk, and Wilson.
To establish Stricklandsville, Duplin county.
To prevent the falling of timber in the North East River, Duplin county.
To amend the eighth section of the sixtieth chapter of the Revised Code, entitled inspections.
In favor of W. N. Brooks, of the county of Hyde.
To appoint commissioners to lay off and improve the public road leading from Brison's Ford on the Yadkin, to Witherspoon's Ford, in Caldwell.
To permit the exportation of oysters under certain circumstances.
To appoint commissioners to review and alter the public road between Wilkesborough and Trap Hill, in Wilkes.
To amend an act passed in 1852, concerning the place of trial for civil process, returnable before justices of the peace.
To fix and settle the dividing line between the counties of Chatham and Alamance.
To incorporate the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company.
To emancipate Albert, a slave.
To emancipate Lewis, a slave.
To incorporate the Charlotte Gold Mining Company.
Supplemental to and amendatory of an act of 1852, to bring into market the lands pledged for the completion of the Western Turnpike road.
To prevent the felling of timber in Big Brush Creek, Randolph.
To increase the pay of jurors in New Hanover, Brunswick, Pasquotank, Rowan, and Cleveland.
To incorporate the Dan River Steam Navigation Company.
To incorporate the Rutherford and McDowell Plank Road and Turnpike Company.
To incorporate the Silver Hill mining company.
To lay off and improve a public road from the forks of Ivy to the top of the dividing ridge in Madison co.
Supplemental to the act establishing the county of Polk.
To incorporate the Gardner Hill mining company.
To amend the act of 1846, incorporating the town of Franklinville.
Concerning the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company.
For completing, furnishing, and enclosing the buildings and grounds of the Lunatic Asylum.
To incorporate the Pasquotank and Perquimans plank road and turnpike company.
To amend the act incorporating the town of Madison.
Incorporating the Warrenton plank road company.
To incorporate Granville Institute.
Further to prohibit trading with slaves in the counties of Mecklenburg and Northampton.
Concerning the town of Rutherfordton.
To incorporate the Haywood mining and manufacturing company.
To incorporate the Newbern Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
To incorporate the town of White Hall.
To incorporate the Holstein Conference Female College, Asheville.
Incorporating Cape Fear Academy.
Incorporating the Consolidated mining company of North Carolina.
For the better regulation of seamen in the town of Wilmington.
Incorporating the Boss Gold and Silver mining company.
Incorporating the Laurel turnpike company.
Incorporating the Charlotte Gas Light Company.
An act supplemental to the act of this session establishing the county of Wilson.
To incoporate Brunswick Savings institute
To incorporate the Conrad Hill gold and copper mine, Davidson.
To incorporate the Wilmington and Smithville steam boat company.
To amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Conalufta and Quallatown turnpike company.
To incorporate Cypress Creek Academy, Jones co.
To incorporate the town of Columbia, Tyrrell county.
To authorise the county court of Pitt to regulate tolls upon the bridge across Tar river, at Greenville.
To open Uwharrie river for the free passage of fish.
To incorporate Franklinton Male and Female Institute in the town of Franklinton.
To amend the act of 1852, incoporating the Salisbury, Mocksville and Wilkesborough plank road company.
To establish a library of documents for each house of the General Assembly.
To incorporate the Hogden Hill mining company.
To incorporate the Fisher's Hill mining company.
To incorporate the Ward gold mining company.
To incorporate the Gulf coal mining company.
To incorporate the Chowan turnpike company.
To amend the charter for the better regulation of the town of Henderson.
To incorporate the Mineral plank road company.
Incorporating the Rocky Mount and Franklinton plank road company.
Incorporating the Scotch Ireland Lodge, No. 11, of York Masons.
In relation to deeds of which the registered copies have been burned or destroyed.
Incorporating Franklinton Lodge, No. 123, of Free and Accepted Masons.
Incorporating the Clarendon Coal Field Company.
Amending the charter of the town of Nashville.
Amending an act incorporating the Tucksegee and Keowa Turnpike company in Jackson county.
Giving right of action in certain cases where death is caused by neglect, detault, or wrongful act.
Incorporating th North Carolina Copper company.
Incorporating the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company.
Incorporating the Beaver Dam gold mountain vein mining plank sluicing company.
Incorporating Pleasant Hill Lodge, Alamance.
Authorizing the construction of dams across the French Broad river, in Henderson, Buncombe, and Madison.
Relating to roads, bridges, fences, &c.
Providing for paying jurors in Greene and Gates.
Amending an act of 1850, incorporating the Tuckasegee and Nanthahala turnpike company.
Incorporating Shocco Springs company, Warren.
Relating to the Superior Courts of this State.
Establishing the boundaries of Beaufort.
Incorporating the Nantahala gold and copper mining company of Western North Carolina.
Incorporating the Pamlico and Albemarle insurance company.
Amending an act exempting persons residing on the banks and islands between Whale-bone inlet and Cape Hatteras from serving as Jurors.
Amending the act incorporating the Greensborough Mutual Insurance company.
Encouraging Agriculture and for other purposes.
[Makes an annual appropriation of $1500 to the State Agricultural Society.]
Incorporating the Howard Gap turnpike company.
Incorporating the Salem and Clemonsville plank road company.
Incorporating the town of New Institute, Iredell.
Incorporating a company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee river.
Emancipating James G. Hostler, a slave.
An act to provide for the transmission to the persons of color now in Liberia the funds belonging to them in this State.
Authorizing the Board of Literature to appoint an agent to superintend and supervise the Swamp Lands, &c.—Salary not to exceed $1000.
To cede to the United States a tract of Land near Wilmington.
Incorporating the Danbury Hydraulic company.
Incorporating the Salem, Winston and Virginia Turnpike company.
For the better government of the town of Wadesborough.
Incorporating the town of Murfreesborough.
Incorporating the Lockville and Cumberland plank road company.
Incorporating the Greensborough and Martin's Lime Kiln company.
For the better regulation of the poor of Randolph.
Incorporating the Mariner's Orphan Asylum and Institute, Carteret.
Incorporating Woodburn Female Seminary, Guilford.
Incorporating Salem Savings Institute.
Concerning land covered by water.
Amending the act of 1848-49, providing for a road from Salisbury west to the Georgia line.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to raise $100,000.
To furnish the Treasurer with 100 copies of his report.
Concerning the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
In favor of Jeptha Woodard.
Concerning produce carried on railroads.
To furnish office of Clerk of the Senate.
To pay over to the North Carolina railroad company, the balance of the State's subscription, $280,000.
In favor of W. W. Holden and J. H. Decarteret.
In favor of John Green.
In favor of D. A. Ray & Co.
Concerning documentary evidence.
In favor of Jasper Tinnen.
In favor of S. W. Chadwick.
In favor of Warren Winslow.
In favor of Thos. I. Judkins.
In favor of E. D. Davis.
To purchase clocks for the two Houses.
In favor of Stephen D. Pool.
To procure curtains for the two Halls of the Capitol.
In favor of O. H. Perry.
In relation to the Public Treasury.
In favor of Henry Nutt.
In favor of Thos. N. Alexander.
Re-appointing the present commissioners of the State Asylum for the Insane.
In favor of N. W. Woodfin.
To repeal the act of a former session, authorizing J. O. Watson to construct a dam on Neuse river.
To procure documentary evidence of the history of North Carolina.
In favor of W. H. High.
In favor of B. B. Hinnant.
In favor of B. F. Moore and Asa Biggs.
In favor Reuben Watts.
In favor of W. A. Winbourne.
In favor of Walter Gwynn.
In favor of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad company.
In favor of Bartlett Upchurch, Wake.
In favor of John W. Garland.
Authorizing the State Librarian to preserve geological, mineralogical, and agricultural specimens, &c.
In favor of Warren L. Pomeroy.
In favor of Robert Martin, of Cherokee.
In favor of Wm. Thompson.
In favor of John Craw.
Appropriating five thousand five hundred dollars for repairing Executive Mansion, adding a wing to the same, and constructing out-houses.
Concerning the Engrossing clerk.
In favor of W. H. Winder.
In favor of Abner Walker, guardian, &c.
Authorizing the purchase of furniture for the Executive Masion,
In relation to the commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum.
Directing the Literary Board to loan money to Clinton Female Institute.
In favor of Jas. McKimmon.
In favor of A. H. Sanders.
In favor of C. C. Stone.
In favor of the Door keepers.
Authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow money.
In favor of H. D. Turner.
[Directs Public Treasurer to rent out said Square and the buildings thereon, the proceeds to go into the Treasury.]
In favor of Colin McRae.
In favor of Mt. Pleasant Academy, Cherokee.
Authorizing the Governor to supply the Governors of the different States with a copy of Jones' Digest.
In favor of the Public Treasurer. [Allows him $1000 for expenses, extra services, &c.]
In favor of G. W. Bullard, of Cumberland.
In favor of the principal clerks of the two Houses.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1855.

THE TAX LAW.—The worst feature of the law passed by the late Legislature to raise additional revenue, is the tax laid on Turpentine Distilleries. The land from which the Turpentine is obtained, and the labor which obtains it, both bear their full share of the burdens of taxation, and there is no more reason why the process of converting the raw material into a marketable condition should be taxed, than there would be in taxing a wheat fan, a corn sheller, a grist mill, a merchant mill, a saw mill, or any other machine for converting the raw material into a marketable or manufactured state. It is not half so reasonable as it would be to tax a whiskey or a brandy distillery, which converts the grain and fruits intended for the food of man and beast into "fire water" for the destruction of man. Instead of taxing such a manufacture, or any manufactures, it would have been wiser and more just to give it a premium. The discrimination against Turpentine Distilleries alone, of all the manufactures in the State, is unjust in itself, but it is particularly unjust in being imposed by the votes of the Central Rail Road influence, (which may be said to have controlled legislation at the late session.) All along the line of that Central rail road may be found whiskey and brandy distilleries. They are *not* taxed. But our Turpentine men in this region, which was denied State aid to build a rail road, *are* taxed to pay for building a rail road for the accommodation of the whiskey and brandy distillers located along the line of the Central road! We confess we are astonished and indignant at this unjust discrimination. We don't know by whom it was proposed. It was not in the original bill as presented by Mr. Shepherd from the Finance Committee, but was inserted on motion. In the Senate, Mr. Winslow opposed it and it was at first stricken out, but afterwards the bill was gulped down just as it came from the Commons, thereby restoring this tax.

THE MILTON CHRONICLE AND THE PEOPLE'S BANK.—Our readers are aware that we carefully eschew the usual newspaper practice of puffing ourselves either by high-sounding professions of what we intend to do, or by copying from other papers or from our private correspondence complimentary notices of what we have done. This being the case, we trust that in copying the following good hit from the Milton Chronicle as to the last encounter between Mr. Caldwell and the senior Editor of this paper, we shall not be accused of blowing our own trumpet.

Says the Chronicle, in its own peculiar plain-spoken way:

"*D. F. Caldwell.*—This gentleman is at least the *gamest* member in all the Legislature. The word *fear* is not to be found in his vocabulary. He attacks a corporation, venerable with age, and powerful by means of its wealth, with as much impetuosity as the Spanish Don did the windmills.

Now, Mr. Caldwell has a *pet* project of his own for a bank to be called the 'People's Bank.' Hale, of the 'Fayetteville Observer,' is an old Fogy, and thinks Caldwell's scheme visionary—he even ventured to hint as much.

Accordingly, Caldwell came down upon him in a way to frighten the neighbors. The result reminds us very much of a little circumstance that occurred when we were children.

A very staid old farmer in the neighborhood had a very pugnacious ram that was in the habit of pitching into every thing that he come across. The old gentleman undertook to break him of this bad habit. So one day he rigged an iron *crow-bar* out of a hole in his barn, point foremost, and hung an old hat on the end of it; a man can't always tell when he sees a hat what sort of a head is in it, how then should the ram? Aries made at it full speed, and being a good marksman from long practice, the crow-bar broke in between his horns, and came out under his tail. This little admonition effectually cured him of butting.

E. J. Hale is *some* crow-bar."

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—Amidst the many reports from Havana, there is one at least that has proved well founded, viz: the arrest of about eighty prominent citizens for an alleged conspiracy to assassinate Gen. Concha, the Governor, and his advisers.

There was great excitement, and arrests continued to be made, up to the 12th inst., the date of the latest advices.

RAIL ROAD IRON.—It is stated in a Northern paper that the falling off in the imports of rail road iron, this year, will be $15,000,000. It is evident that the pressure has brought many a rail road scheme to a pause; and it is perhaps well that it has, for that was one of the modes—the most pardonable one—in which the extravagance of the period had manifested itself. With the return, however, of easy times, which is now apparent in all the great money markets, we may expect soon to see it break out again in full power.

SWINDLING SHOP BROKEN UP.—Some months ago we received a flaming advertisement from New York, with a liberal offer for its publication, of "Dashall & Co's Grand National Gift Enterprise," by which any body, for $1 remitted in cash, might have a chance for valuable farms, fast horses, splendid mansions, princely dwellings in New York, a magnificent residence on the Hudson, large loans without interest, carriages, gold watches, jewelry, &c., &c., all to be disposed of by chance. We declined Messrs. Dashall & Co's offer to publish their advertisement, for two reasons, 1st. We were perfectly certain that its sole object was to swindle our readers out of their money; and 2d, that we regard all lotteries, even when actually drawn and the prizes distributed, as the very worst kind of gambling that we know of.

On Friday last, upon complaint made, the police paid a visit to Dashall & Co's office, 486 Broadway, and captured over 100,000 tickets, with any quantity of circulars, schemes, &c. The swindlers themselves had fled. By their papers it was ascertained that for months past they have been receiving daily from $500 to $1500 from their dupes throughout the country; making an aggregate of about $100,000 out of which they have cheated the public—all, we may add, by means of the press, which has generally given currency to their unlawful and transparently swindling advertisements.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.—President Pierce has signed the bill to create this office, and the commission has doubtless ere this been issued to Gen. Scott.

LIKE MASTER, LIKE MAN.—Some of our exchanges are very savage in their comments upon the re-election of Mr. Seward and the manner in which it was accomplished. One of them remarks that whilst his friends in the N. Y. Legislature were explaining away the obligations of an oath and perjuring themselves, Mr. Seward himself, in the U. S. Senate, was pressing a bill to remove the obstructions to Hell Gate! (off New York.)

An Unlucky Present.—It is related in the "Ingoldsby Legends" that an old gentleman, a merchant in Bush Lane, London, had an only daughter, possessed of the highest attractions, moral, personal, and pecuniary. She was engaged and devotedly attached to a young man in her own rank of life, and in every respect well worthy of her choice. All preliminaries were arranged, and the marriage, after two or three postponements, was fixed, "positively for the last time of marrying," to take place on Thursday, April 15, 18—.

On the preceding Monday, the bridegroom elect (who was to have received $10,000 down on his wedding day, and a further sum of $80,000 on his father-in-law's dying—as there was hope he soon would)—had a little jealous squabbling with his intended at an evening party: the "tiff" rose in consequence of his paying more attention than she thought justifiable to a young lady with sparkling eyes and inimitable ringlets. The gentleman retorted, and spoke slightingly of a certain cousin, whose waistcoat was the admiration of the assembly, and which, it was hinted darkly, had been embroidered by the fair hand of the heiress in question. He added, in conclusion, that it would be time enough for him to be schooled when they were married; that—reader, pardon the unavoidable question!—she was "putting on the breeches a little too soon!"

After supper, both the lovers had become more cool; iced champagne and cold chicken had done their work, and leave was taken by the bridegroom *in posse*, in kindly and affectionate, if not in such enthusiastic terms as had previously terminated their meetings.

On the next morning, the swain thought with some remorse on the angry feeling he had exhibited, and the cutting sarcasm with which he had given it vent; and as a part of the *amende honorable*, packed up with great care a magnificent satin dress, which he had previously bespoken for his beloved, and which had been sent home to him in the interval, and transmitted it to the lady with a note to the following effect.

DEAREST——: I have been unable to close my eyes all night, in consequence of our foolish misunderstanding last evening. Pray pardon me; and, in token of your forgiveness, deign to accept the following dress, and wear it for the sake of your ever affectionate ——."

Having written the note, he gave it to his shopman to deliver with the parcel, but as a pair of his nether garments happened at the time to stand in need of repairing, he availed himself of the opportunity offered by his servant's having to pass the tailor's shop, in his way to Bush Lane, and desired him to leave them, packed in another parcel, on his road.

The reader foresees the inevitable *contretemps*. Yes the man made the fatal blunder—consigned the robe to Mr. Snip, and left the note, together with the dilapidated habiliments, at the residence of the lady. Her indignation was neither to be described nor appeased; so exasperated was she at what she considered a determined and deliberate affront, that when her admirer called she ordered the door to be closed in his face, refused to listen to any explanation, and resolutely broke off the match. Before many weeks had elapsed, means were found to make her acquainted with the history of the objectionable present; but she nevertheless adhered firmly to her resolve, deeply lamenting the misadventure, but determined not to let the burden of the ridicule rest upon her.

MARRIED,

On the 18th inst., by G. H. Floyd, Esq., Mr. ELIJAH H. PIGOTT, of Brunswick county to Miss ELIZABETH D., daughter of Jesse Inman, Esq., of Robeson.

DIED,

At Chapel Hill, on Friday evening, the 16th inst., after a short illness, KATE STONE, the dear child of Samuel F. and Frances R. Phillips, aged three and a half years.

In Hillsborough, on Saturday morning last, after a protracted illness of several years duration, Dr. JAMES WEBB, aged 81 years. Dr. Webb was one of our oldest, most respected and esteemed citizens. Through a long life of useful labor, he displayed a bright example of incorruptible integrity, indomitable energy, unhesitating candor, and persevering zeal, abounding in sincere charity and kindness of heart. Endowed with a mind of more than common strength and vigor, his business habits were characterized in a remarkable degree by punctuality, regularity and care. In addition to an extensive and laborious practice of his profession, he for many years conducted with efficiency and success the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear at this place; and also faithfully discharged the duties of Clerk and Master in Equity.—*Recorder.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Banks's Line.] Feb'y 19, Str Jas R Grist, with one Flat in tow, and goods for A A McKethan, W H Carver, G Lauder, J S Banks, M Helmerdinger.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] Feb'y 21, Str Fanny, with Passengers, and goods for D & W McLaurin, J H Hall, Beaver Creek Co, R Mitchel, P Gray, J H & J Martine, E J Hale & Son, S T Hawley & Son, J O Boon, R W Kinlaw, W & Overbaugh, Dr J A McRae, S A Holmes, F Shenton.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
Miss ANN M. McEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carbonton, Dec. 8. 50-tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

125,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery about 10th October from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 39*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased. The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Robert W. Palmer, dec'd, at February Term, 1855, of Chatham County Court, gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them in a legal form within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold at the late residence of the dec'd, in Chatham county, one mile South of the Gulf, on Deep River, on the 8th day of March next, all the perishable Property belonging to said Estate, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c.; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils; a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Hay, Straw, Shucks; two Wagons and Gear; one Ox Cart; one Carriage and Harness; one Buggy and Harness; one Cotton Gin; one set Blacksmith Tools; and a great many other articles too tedious to enumerate. And in addition to the above,

17 Likely NEGROES,

Men, women, boys and girls, &c. In said lot of Negroes there is a good Farm Blacksmith, three young fellows, good drivers. The women are good cooks, washers and ironers, and the girls are good house servants. Any persons wishing to supply themselves with good Negroes will not meet with a better opportunity than the present. Six months' credit will be given—the purchasers giving bond with two approved securities. Terms made more fully known on the day of sale.

G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r.

Feb'y 15, 1855. 76*3t

$5 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber last night, at the Toll House on Haymount, a small, clay-bank Mare. Five Dollars will be paid for delivery to P. P. Johnson, at Fayetteville; and Twenty Dollars for sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

N. R. BRIDGES.

Feb'y 19. 76*2tpd

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

REPORT

From the Com. on Propositions and Grievances on Temperance Memorials.

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred sundry memorials, praying the enactment of a law to prohibit *entirely* the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, have carefully considered the same, and respectfully beg leave to submit the following report:

That they are not unmindful of the evils of intemperance, and its demoralising effect upon the human family; producing in many instances physical and mental imbecility. They further say, that they cannot close their eyes to the painful facts every where visible in social and domestic life; affecting wife, kindred, home—all that binds man to his fellow man—desolating hearths, beggaring children, and in its ravages, sweeping to an untimely grave countless numbers of the human race. These effects are manifest to all, and it were folly to deny them.

But the memorialists pray the passage of some law to stay its devastating course—its ruinous effects upon society—the question then presents itself: Does the Legislature possess the constitutional power to interdict, by pains and penalties, the traffic in ardent spirits?

The Committee, with all due respect to the memorialists, think not, for the following reasons:

Morally and physically, man is a free agent, and any law which seeks to control his volition, is an insult offered to his dignity and his understanding. A man may write, speak, and publish his sentiments upon all subjects with impunity; being responsible for the abuse of that right. And why then attempt to interfere with that which a man may choose to eat and drink?

The right of eating and drinking whatever the appetite craves, is one every man holds dear, and will never surrender it without a struggle.

Nothing is so detestable to a people, as a meddling goverment—a government that tells them what to read and write, and what to eat, drink, and wear. Our fathers, within our own knowledge, could not tolerate it, and we now are not more patient than they.

Man's right to the use of the gifts of God, is a fundamental doctrine; and he cannot but regard any law interdicting their use, as depriving him of his natural rights; as contrary to the spirit of the institutions under which he lives, and over whose base he reads in characters of living light, his imprescriptible right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In a state of nature, unconnected with social organization, he enjoyed these rights. Society only required that he should surrender what was injurious to her interest, in man's altered, civil condition, and was at war with his own happiness and peace. The right to eat and drink was never surrendered, because to surrender these, would strip him of his free agency, and change him into a mere automatic machine, controlled by the will of the law making power. The right of personal liberty, personal security, and private property, is secured to the citizen, by the fundamental principles of the common law; and your Committee believe the enactment of such a law as would satisfy the memorialists, would operate most injuriously to the peace and welfare of the people.

But suppose the Legislature had the right, and thought proper to exercise it, what good would it do? Is public opinion prepared for it? Your Committee think not. It would be impolitic and unwise, as, we believe, it would be unjust and illegal. Such a course would excite our worst fears—producing jealousies and heart-burnings, which time could never heal.

Whenever force has been used, it has been unavailing; there is not a single instance on record, where sumptuary or prohibitory laws, have attained the object desired. England, Scotland and Ireland, launched their barge upon this untried sea, and the laws were regularly enforced; their efficiency was nullified, and they were finally repealed.

If we look to New England—the land of steady habits—we shall find they have had no other effect than to increase crime—espionage—jealousy—and to array in open contest the worse passions of our nature. Indeed, your committee think you cannot reform man by violence; violence engenders violence; producing outbreaks, open ruptures, and general disquiet.

Your committee have, therefore, come to the conclusion, that it must be by moral suasion alone, that the evil can be removed or arrested. This course has been eminently successful. It has power to stay the rushing tide of intemperance—to erect break-waters that shall roll back a current, sweeping in its maddening whirl thousands to the tomb. It has, in a very great degree, reformed public opinion—strengthened the bonds of social intercourse—thrown over the unfortunate victim of intemperance, the mantle of charity—sustained his unsteady steps—and gently led him into paths of virtue and usefulness. It has made desolate hearths rejoice, and scattered in its train the peaceful smiles of plenteousness. It has shed gladness and joy around the homes of many a heart-stricken mother and caused flowers to bud, where thorns only grew.

It has done more; it has driven the tempter from public tables—disarmed the inebriate of his violence. It has made love and charity the inseparable companions of its mission, and shed the lights of hope around the abode of the truly unfortunate. Why, then, your Committee would *pointedly* enquire, do its advocates seek to draw to its aid, the strong arm of the law? Why this feverish anxiety to put in motion, a power which has so signally failed, and has produced so much mischief when in operation? Is it because it has not accomplished all its advocates anticipated?

These reformers must remember that it required more than one day to give form to this world, and should know that reformations effecting great changes, in domestic and social life, have been by slow and imperceptible degrees; that it requires time and incessant labor to bring about revolutions in manners and habits. It is a part of the machinery of Providence for the emancipation of the world. Sudden changes produce shocks, that bend, but do not reform.

Your committee, therefore, think that this effort, invoking the aid of the law to prevent the traffic in liquors, is mistaken zeal; reckless of results. A species of fanaticism, which has its parallel only in the insane desire of those, who would deprive, at one fell blow, every planter of his slaves, and turn loose upon the land, with a moment's notice, millions of human beings.

In conclusion, your committee deny the right, justice, or policy of passing a prohibitory law now or hereafter; and more especially so at this time, when less than one-fifteenth of the voting population demand it. And having fully reported, your committee beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JESSE A. WAUGH, *Chmn.*

Gold Found.—A person in England lately, rummaging among his family documents, found written on the back of an old deed some words indicating that a pot of gold was buried in a certain place in the garden. It was at first regarded as a hoax, but digging in the spot an iron pot came to light, containing fifteen thousand guineas, and a scrap of parchment, much decayed, on which was written: "The devil shall have it sooner than Cromwell."

SEWARD AND THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

When even the Northern press—the Northern Democratic press—undertakes to rebuke Southern Democrats for the "aid and comfort" they rendered in behalf of Seward's election, it is surely time for men of all parties at the South to open their eyes to the game which Southern Democrats are playing to deceive them. We have had occasion heretofore to allude to the rejoicings of Southern Democrats over Seward's election, and to the fact that he was warmly and publicly congratulated upon his triumph by Democratic Senators and Congressmen, and visited at his lodgings in Washington to unite with him and his Abolition confederates in a grand jollification over the result. We now call attention to the following article from the New York National Democrat—the organ of the Dickinson and Bronson party, and which has waged an incessant warfare upon the Administration for its appointment of Free Soilers to office. It is, therefore, entitled to be heard with respect by Southern men, and its rebuke—its stinging and just rebuke of Southern Democrats—will necessarily command profound and earnest attention. Here is its article:

"*Seward and Southern Politicians.*—The politicians of the South, the red-hot fire-eaters, the hankerers after the federal offices, the representatives of the ultra chivalry, may consider themselves to no little extent answerable for the deplorable fact that Seward has been returned Senator from this State. They, led by the scent of spoil and the lust of office, refused to withdraw their support from the administration when it first gave token of its sympathy with the free soil faction. They looked on without giving a sign of disapproval when the National Democrats of New York were driven from the presence as exiles and rebels, and during the whole campaign waged against those who maintained constitutional doctrines that form the only barrier for southern rights, they showed little concern and gave no aid or comfort. It wanted but a tithe of the loud words they had uttered in former times, to have forced the President to have changed his policy. But no—he was the source of honor and profit, and they were the pleased recipients of a share of his bounty and patronage.

"How do the majority of these very consistent southern politicians treat this arch agitator—this incendiary ready to light up the conflagration of a civil war, and rend the Union asunder? Very much as one lawyer treats another who is on the opposite side—belaboring his antagonist in court, and then laughing over the scrimmage at the circuit dinner. The southern orators and politicians will indeed get off rhetorical displays full of eloquent sarcasm and denunciation against Seward and his party, or even on the broad basis of the constitution, demolish his sophisms in very logical style, but they laugh, talk and gossip with the cunning demagogue, they invite him to their tables, and condescend to accept his invitations to dinner, or a select evening party. They meet him in social and convivial intercourse, take wine with him and puff mild Havanas in his company.

"More than that, when the news arrived at Washington announcing his re-election to the Senate, they congratulated their learned opponent, the honorable Senator from New York, and clasped his hand with fervor and sympathy. This vile traitor, this incendiary, this propagandist of the higher law heresy, this wicked agitator of their public speeches is the most popular man in Washington, now that Gerrit Smith has gone home, and especially so with southern men and southern politicians. This fact has leaked out; people from the North occasionally go to Washington, and they see these claspings of the hands, and social amenities, and they bring back word that all the fire and fury is a sham, all buncombe, got up for home use, thunder like that of a lawyer for his client, and that Seward and the South are on the very best terms.

"The inconsistency and want of earnestness of the leaders of public opinion at the South, as evinced in their neglect of the course of the National Democrats in New York, and their notorious general lionizing of Seward have greatly helped the success of his schemes. If he is really as he has been painted he should not be treated cordially. If we believed a man was advocating a policy that might result in the throat-cutting of our families and in the destruction of our houses, we could not treat him with respect and consideration. Insanity is the only excuse for such a person, and this plea the subtle and insinuating politician cannot urge. Or if we were convinced that the measures such a man was urging were to lead to the rending of the Union, and were justified by disloyalty to the constitution, we should regard the individual as a traitor in thought, if not in overt act. There was a time when no blandishments of manner, no polish of graceful compliments, no charm of intellect could secure immunity for such offenders."

Now, there is the accusation of a Northern Democratic Journal, conservative upon the question of slavery, against its political brethren at the South. It considers them to "no little extent answerable for the deplorable fact that Seward has been returned Senator" from the State of New York. This is exactly what we have charged upon them. But we had no thought that the charge would have been sustained and verified so soon and so explicitly by the sweeping testimony of one of their most reliable and faithful Northern allies. Yet so it is. And we bespeak for the evidence of the National Democrat upon this important and vital point the calm consideration of all Southern men. Southern Democrats are forever berating the Whigs and Know Nothings as Abolitionists of the deepest dye, while, in the same breath they halloo over the re-election of the arch-traitor and agitator, Wm. H. Seward. This, indeed, is a significant and deplorable fact; but it is now vouched for by a Democratic journal in New York, whose sentiments and feelings have led it to defend Southern rights and wage an exterminating warfare upon Northern traitors and Abolitionists.

The Democrat well remarks that its allies at the South—the orators, politicians, and editors—"will indeed get off rhetorical displays full of eloquent sarcasm and denunciation against Seward and his party, or even, on the broad basis of the Constitution, demolish his sophisms in very logical style, *but they laugh, talk, and gossip with the cunning demagogue, they invite him to their tables, and condescend to accept his invitations to dinner, or a select evening party. They meet him in social and convivial intercourse, take wine with him, and puff mild Havanas in his company.*" It remarks further, that "their neglect of the cause of the National Democrats in New York, and their notorious general lionizing of Seward, have greatly helped the success of his schemes." There can be no doubt of this fact. And when Southern Democrats are so busily engaged in denouncing the unsoundness of the Whigs and Know Nothings upon the slavery question, it is well for all true Southern men to inquire what their position is. To this end, they need only recur to the article we publish above, and to the well known facts of their conduct in regard to Seward's election.—*Richmond Whig.*

BLANKS for sale at this office.

NORTHERN NULLIFICATION

We, who in aforetimes have denounced the Southern Secessionists and Nullifiers, cannot be expected to look with any degree of favor, upon similar Nullification in the North, even though it be among our own kith and kin. South Carolina has made two attempts to free herself from the laws of the Union, one in 1832,—with the whole legal and judicial authority of the State to support her, the Tariff of 1828 being the exciting cause, and another in 1850, because of "the Compromise Bills," then, however, without any sanction from the State authorities. Like attempts so freely condemned by us at that time, are equally worthy of indignation through conceived, as now, in Wisconsin and Massachusetts.

The proceedings in Milwaukie, Wisconsin, have doubtless attracted the attention of our readers, and they are destined yet more, we think, to attract the attention of the country. The Supreme Court of that State has discharged Booth and Ryeraft, the prisoners convicted in the U. S. District Court of violating the fugitive slave law in the rescue of Glover from the hands of the Marshal in March last. Two of the State Judges Whiting and Smith, reiterated the opinions expressed by them in July last, as to the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Act. The third, Crawford, adhering to his previous view of that question, concurred in the order of discharge, on the ground that no offence, under that act, was charged in the indictment. The decision of the Court, therefore, was unanimous; and this, though such Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, as McLean and Taney have declared from their august Tribunal, the law to be constitutional, and though it has been so declared by such eminent men as Justice Shaw of Massachusetts, and Judge Sprague, as well as by every other United States Judge, in every State, before whom the act has been brought.

From the Milwaukie News, we now learn that at the opening of the United States District Court on the day subsequent to the discharge of Booth and Ryeraft, Judge Miller, who had sentenced them alluded at length to the action of the Supreme Court in taking Booth and Ryeraft out of the custody into which they had been committed by the judgment of the District Court. It was an elaborate review of the case, in which he examined the Fugitive Slave law, and declared it to be constitutional, and denied the right of the Supreme Court to interfere either under the laws of the United States or the State. He concluded by stating that, as there was no immediate necessity for providing a temporary place of confinement, he should refer the whole matter to the government at Washington.

Thus the matter goes to Washington,—and the President—if he does his duty, should, as did Gen. Jackson in a like case in 1832, make an especial communication of all the facts to Congress.

It is one of the painful signs of the times that the Abolitionists who thus keep the Courts and the country in trouble, make more noise over a worthless runaway negro than they would make over any persecuted honest white man. The negro Glover, the runaway here, it seems, is a drunken and debased negro, and was living, at the time of his seizure, with the wife of another negro whom he had appropriated. The injured husband, failing to recover his wife, travelled, nearly all the way on foot, from Racine to St. Louis, and informed the master of the whereabouts of his slave, in hopes thus to get rid of the paramour and get possession of his wife. Upon this information, Garland, the master, came on with the necessary proofs of ownership, and the Deputy Marshal, upon a warrant of the District Court, proceeded to Racine, made the arrest, without unnecessary violence, and lodged the negro in jail in that city. The fanatics thereupon held a meeting at the Court House Square, at which inflammatory speeches were made, and, notwithstanding application for a writ of Habeas Corpus had been granted by the County Court, without waiting for the Marshal's answer, the jail was broken open, and the negro carried off, and sent by the underground railroad to Canada. Suits were thereupon commenced by Garland against the Marshal and Booth for the recovery of the value of the slave, and Booth, Ryeraft, and others, were indicted by Grand Juries of the Circuit Court, for violation of a statute of the State in breaking the jail and disturbing the public peace. The last mentioned indictments have not been acted on as yet. Under the other indictments, Booth and Ryeraft, after a fair trial, were convicted and sentenced—the first to a fine of $1000 and costs and one month's imprisonment, and the last to a fine of $200 and ten days' imprisonment.—*N. Y. Express.*

PILE UP THE PROOF.

The Albany Organ of Seward—the Evening Journal—thus clearly points out who favored and who opposed the re-election of Seward. Let it be read by every man in Virginia and the South. Mendacity itself cannot get around proof like this. Speaking of Seward's re-election, the Journal says:

"IT IS DUE TO THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF EITHER BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE, TO SAY THAT NO FACTIOUS OPPOSITION CAME FROM THEM. *On the contrary, entertaining the opinion that a fair majority of the Legislature desired Mr. Seward's re-election, they have been content simply to cast their own votes for men holding their own opinions.*

"WHATEVER OF VITALITY THE OPPOSITION POSSESSED, CAME FROM SILVER GREYS. THIS STRIPE OF POLITICIANS, ASSUMING A KNOW NOTHING GARB, HAVE WORKED WITH MALIGNANT DESPERATION."

There it is! "*No factious opposition*" to Seward's re-election was made by the "*Democratic members* of either branch of the legislature." But the "*Silver Grey*" *Whigs* fought and "worked" against the archtraitor "WITH MALIGNANT DESPERATION." That is the testimony of an eye witness, and the warmest friend that Seward has.

THE "MULATTO BOY" IN SCHOOL.

Excitement in Cincinnati!—We mentioned the fact, a few days since, that a Miss Newhall, a teacher in one of the Public Schools of Cincinnati, had turned away a mulatto boy, on the ground that he had colored blood in him, and therefore not a fit associate for youths of white complexion The boy, it will be remembered, was re-instated, by some of the Trustees, whereupon Miss Newhall appealed to the School Board, who called a special meeting to consider the case.

Miss Newhall was sustained by the Board, after an exciting debate, and the boy, said to be a quadroon, expelled from the school—the Board denying that Colored Schools are provided in Ohio for those tinged with "colored" blood. Mr. Goodman, who was Trustee in the District where Miss Newhall rebelled against teaching this "colored" boy Graham, as some call him, rose and said, that he could not find it compatible with his self-respect to continue longer in connection with a Board that would sustain such conduct; and, therefore, tendered his resignation as a member of the Board. Mr. Ogden, his colleague, also resigned, and both the gentlemen left their seats and the Hall of the School board.

A little girl in Sumterville, S. C., about eighteen months old, swallowed an iron screw an inch long, with which she was playing, the other day, and died in a few moments.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

Every reader, we doubt not (says the National Intelligencer,) will agree with us that the subjoined letter is not only an interesting one, but that the concluding sentence of it makes it a remarkable one. It is an exact copy of a letter written by General Winfield Scott, then a captain in the army, during a sojourn at his home in Petersburg, Virginia, on the 18th of June, 1811, just one year before the declaration of war. The letter was addressed to an old friend in this city, and is now in possession of the son, J. L. Edwards, Esq. Great events make great men. It seems to have been the purpose of the young soldier to leave a service of inaction and return to the law. We are left in doubt whether he would have become as renowned at the bar as he has in the field; but, be that as it may, war soon followed, and the young captain, by a course of service unexampled in brilliancy and duration, has risen step by step in the career of distinction, until at the end of forty-four years he finds himself, on this venerated anniversary, crowned with the highest military honor which his country can bestow. Truly has he "written his history with his sword," a history free from a stain and which every American may read with pride. *Intaminatis fulget honoribus.*

THE LETTER.

"PETERSBURG, June, 1811.

"I believe we have very little village news to give you, nor do I know what would please you in that way.

"Of *myself*—that personage who fills so large a space in every man's *own* imagination, and so small a one in the imagination of every other—I can say but little; perhaps less would please you more. Since my return to Virginia my time has been passed in easy transitions from pleasure to study, from study to pleasure; in my gayety forgetting the student, in the student forgetting my gayety. I have generally been in the office of my friend, Mr. Leigh, though not unmindful of the studies connected with my present profession; but you will easily conceive my military ardor has suffered abatement. Indeed, it is my design, as soon as circumstances will permit, to throw the feather out of my cap and resume it in my hand. Yet, should war come at last, my enthusiam will be rekindled; and then who knows but that I may yet write my history with my sword?

"Yours truly, WINFIELD SCOTT.

"LEWIS EDWARDS, Esq., Washington."

Division of the Property.—We notice that a meeting of the Commissioners of the two branches of the Methodist Church took place at Cincinnati, on the 12th inst., and that the property known as the Western Book Concern was divided between the two Churches, under the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States. The session was harmonious, and the division was effected to the entire satisfaction of all parties. The amount allowed to the Southern Church in money, was $80,000, besides debts due in the South to the amount of $12,000 more.—*Wil. Herald.*

Short Credits.—The New York papers state that a movement has been made by the wholesale jobbers of that city to reduce the term of credit to six and eight months, the notes given not being subject to renewal. It is urged that dealers generally would consult their own permanent interests by resolving on the shorter credit without renewals, and those who do this business only will have the advantage over those who give the longer credits. A large business of this extended credit need not be envied. It requires a larger rate of profit on all the business transacted to make that particular kind at all safe. The best customers, therefore, are made to contribute for the risk attending extended credit to other customers. The chief obstacle in the way of bringing the new custom into general use is the difficulty of securing uniformity upon the part not only of the jobbers of New York, but those of other cities.

Singular, if True.—An exchange paper relates the following curious particulars of an accident which it declares to have occurred a few days since upon the Cheshire railroad as a freight train was coming down from the North at full speed:

"Without any previous intimation, the middle car of a train of some forty suddenly jumped from the track, uncoupling itself fore and aft, and rolled over and over down a steep embankment. The cars following *closed up the gap*, and the train proceeded *nearly a mile without the accident being discovered.* On returning to the spot the missing car, which contained seventeen head of cattle, was found pretty well smashed up, but only three of the cattle killed. The residue were more or less injured, but not so much as to prevent their being sent to Brighton market and sold, and they have before this doubtless lined the stomachs of some of our fat city gourmands."

A Story of Great Interest.—A friend of a correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times remarked, a day or two since, that he had a story of *great interest* to relate. "What is it?" "I know of fifty dollars being loaned at five per cent. a month, and *forty dollars* of it left with the lender as collateral!"

Cost of Public Buildings.—A correspondent of the "Union" has furnished that paper with the following abstract of the cost of the public buildings of Washington, as compared with the cost of some of the public building in other cities:

The Treasury building, made thoroughly fire-proof, and covering an area of 29,350 square feet in its plan, and with its noble colonnade, 336 feet in length, built of cut stone by day's work, cost $640,000.

The General Post Office, a marble structure in the richest style of architecture, and covering 16,000 square feet on its plan, and thoroughly fire-proof, cost $450,000.

The Custom-house, New York, a marble structure, thoroughly fire proof, and covering on its plan 12,000 square feet, cost $1,128,846.

The Girard College, built of marble, and covering 10,500 square feet on its plan, cost $1,427,800.

The centre building of the Patent Office, of cut stone, with its grand portico nearly 100 feet in extent, covering on its plan 19,500 square feet, exclusive of portico, and fire-proof, cost $417,000.

The east wing of the same building, just finished, built of white marble, thoroughly fire-proof, and covering on its plan 19,250 square feet, cost $510,000.

The Boston Custom-house, built of granite, made fire-proof, and covering an area of 9,800 square feet, on its plan, cost $1,101,110.

The President's House, area on plan 15,000 square feet, cost $600,000.

The present Capitol, area of plan 56,000 square feet, cost $2,690,460.

Within the past three weeks upwards of five thousand three hundred and fifty bales of cotton, valued at more than a quarter of a million of dollars, have been destroyed by fire at the South.

Important Decision.—Judge Treat of St. Louis has decided that the endorsers of a draft of $2,000 were not liable, in consequence of not having been notified by the holders of the protest. Instead of mailing notice to the endorsers, the holders sent a notice of protest to the bank from whom they had received the draft.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Baltic arrived at New York with London and Liverpool dates to the 10th instant.

A new Ministry has been formed in England, of which Lord Palmerston is Premier and Lord Panmuir (formerly Fox Maule) is Minister of War. All the other Ministers are retained except Lord Aberdeen, Newcastle, and Russell. The Cabinet is constituted thus:

Lord Palmerston	Premier.
Lord Panmuir	Minister of War.
Earl Clarendon	Foreign Affairs.
Sidney Herbert	Home Affairs
Sir George Grey	Colonial Affairs.
W. Gladstone	Exchequer.
Sir James Graham	Admiralty.
Lord Cranworth	Chancellor.
Earl Granville	President of the Council.
Duke of Argyle	Privy Seal.
Sir W. Molesworth	Public works.
Lord Canning	Postmaster.

In the reconstruction of the Cabinet Lords Derby, Lansdowne, John Russell and Clarendon were successively sent for by the Queen, but all failed to form a Cabinet, when Lord Palmerston was called in and he succeeded.

After the new Cabinet had been formed nearly $3,000,000 sterling were voted for war purposes.

The North American fisheries bill was passed; after which Parliament adjourned for one week at the request of Lord Palmerston, and was to reassemble on the 15th instant.

Earl Aberdeen has been created knight of the garter.

The Lord Mayor of London had given a grand banquet. Amongst those present were Lord Cardigan, Sir Charles Napier, and other notables from the Crimea and the Baltic, who were received with much enthusiasm. Sir Charles Napier defended himself and bitterly attacked the Administration.

The peace conference at Vienna has not yet opened.

France had signified her willingness to negotiate a separate treaty with Prussia.

The affairs in the Crimea are unchanged. There is a report of a battle between the Russians and Turks on the Danube, in which the Turks are said to have been victorious.

Supplies were reaching the British camp in abundance and the siege works were advancing. The army was, however, still sickly. Frosty nights, with mild fine days, prevailed.

In sorties made on the 23d great loss was sustained by the French.

The latest official despatches from Lord Raglan are to the 23d and 24th. Both mention an improvement in the weather, and speak cheeringly of future prospects. The latter says we resume our work before the town with renewed activity.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.

The Markets.—The brokers' circular quotes breadstuffs very dull. Wheat 1d to 2d lower. Flour 6d to 1s lower. Cotton is barely sustained, in consequence of the prevalence of easterly winds. The sales of cotton for the week had been 36,000 bales. Middling Uplands 5d.

The Negotiations for Peace.—We hailed with pleasure the pacific aspect of the intelligence which arrived from Europe three or four weeks ago; and centainly if reason, justice, and humanity, superadded to considerations of self-interest, could prevail with crowned heads over the dictates of pride and ambition, we might anticipate that the accepted interpretation of the "four points" would result in an early pacification. But, from the complexion of more recent accounts, we begin to fear that the negotiations represented as about to open at Vienna will not result in the restoration of peace. The pride of neither party seems yet to have been sufficiently humbled. The war has not yet so fully developed the strength and resources of the belligerents and demonstrated the relative superiority of one over the other as to cause conditions of peace acceptable to one party to be accepted by the other. This difficult problem is yet to be worked out and demonstrated, not, we apprehend, by diplomatic mathematicians, in their Cabinet at Vienna, but by generals and admirals on many bloody battle-fields.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The London Times, now that it has succeeded in driving from office the Duke of Newcastle—one of the most worthy and honorable of English statesmen—is quite ready to concede that matters are not so bad in the Crimea as that paper has heretofore represented. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has assured Parliament that there are 34,000 instead of 14,000 English troops fit for duty before Sebastopol; and the Times not only concedes this, but from its article of the 2d of February it would appear, from its own correspondence, that Sebastopol, in all probability, is about to fall into the possession of the Allies! In connexion with this, it must not be forgotten that, on the 29th of January, Mr. Gladstone deliberately assured the House of Commons that, "notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary the number of British troops actually engaged in military duties before Sebastopol at the last return somewhat *exceeded thirty thousand!*" So much for the accuracy of the Times correspondent.—*N. Y. Courier.*

THE WEATHER—ON THE "MACHINE."

Phew! p-h-e-w! Julius Cæsar! Je-ru-salem! aint this a freezer! Such frosted windows! such blue noses! such aching hands and frozen toes-es! Such tied up ears and stockin'd feet, a fellow sees along the street; such crunching wheels and sorry horses, with ice all hanging to probosces; and drivers buried in great coats, whole dry-goods-stores around their throats; while, dripping from their nasal tips, icy rheum slowly drips; and frosty lids dull eyes o'erhang, as feebly mutter they "g'lang!" Each Jehu weeping; tears falling, as though 'twere but a sorry calling; he tries to swear; but vain the sham; in either sense his "eyes to dam(n)."

Your bearded traverler's valanced phiz denotes the fierce degree of "friz," for whiskers dyed with care, at cost, Dame Nature, gratis, dyes with frost; until the chilly faces glow like uncooked meat, "*garni*" with snow; while girls, (dear creatures!) fur enveloped, with nothing 'bove the feet developed, (for they, poor souls, are so near froze up—to-day they cannot lift their clothes up,) skip swiftly 'long the icy pave, their precious little toes to save.

You meet a friend; he stops and mutters: "It's awful cold!" that's all he utters; and so it is—too cold to talk; too cold to run, too cold to walk; too cold to sit, too cold to stand; too cold to hear or understand; but reader, *you* need not be told that now the weather's awful cold; nor need you (as we hope) reminding, that Poverty just now is grinding; the chill blast howling at the door, is loudest where the inmate's poor. Oh! if his larder's idle, empty while yours overflowing is with plenty; if shivering round him children cling, while yours the song of plenty sing; glad shall it be with you, when old, if you but think "poor Tom's a-cold."

Halloa! what's this? Gas going out! Is that, too, frozen? Shout, boy, shout! machine's a breaking!—freezing—s-s-i-z-z-! All that's over. Imp.: the darn'd thing's—frizd!

Worcester Transcript.

Four Languages in one State.—They must have a perplexing time of it in Wisconsin. as the Legislature has ordered the publication of some 20,000 copies of public documents in German, Danish, Dutch, and Welsh.

GEN. CASS AGAINST ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

—The Intelligencer gives the following summary of a late debate in the Senate:—

Mr. Cass made his promised review of the positions taken by Lord Clarendon, in the British House of Lords, and his subsequent explanations, in regard to the policy of the Allied Powers of Europe towards the United States.

Mr. Cass said that he was confirmed in the views formerly expressed by him on the same subject by the more recent remarks of the Emperor of the French, and he spoke at considerable length to show the aggressive policy of the two Governments and the necessity that we should heed the warning that had been given us.

Mr. Mason having been referred to as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made some remarks sustaining the position assumed by the Senator from Michigan. Mr. M. cited a series of expressive acts of the Governments of Great Britain and France to show the meaning of their words, and intimated, as if by authority, (which he afterwards disclaimed,) that the Administration would soon bring England and France to an explanation of their intentions as regards the affairs of this Continent.

Mr. Clayton commented somewhat fully upon the topics referred to by the preceding speakers, and stated that the Monroe doctrine, so much relied upon by them, had never been assumed or endorsed by either House of Congress. He explained some of the matters of negotiation within his own knowledge as to the Sandwich Islands and Nicaragua, and was opposed to the acquisition of territory two thousand miles distant. Mr. C. also referred to the authoritative declaration of Mr. Mason as to bringing about an issue at an early day, and reminded Senators of the imperfect state of our defences and the condition of our army and navy, altogether too small to justify them in precipitating measures.

The subject was dropped at four o'clock.

The Session Drawing to a Close.—There are now but ten days of the session of Congress remaining—little more than fifty usual working hours—and there are yet several of the appropriation bills untouched. The General Appropriation bill is now in hand in the House; the Army bill has yet to undergo revision upon the Senate's amendments, some of them very important; and the Navy and Post Office bills, the Old Soldiers' bill, and many private bills of deep importance to humble but worthy citizens are yet pending in one or the other House. There must of necessity be night sessions, brief speeches, and unflinching devotion to matters in hand to secure a satisfactory close of the session.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Cape Fear and Deep River.—We learn from a friend who has just paid us a visit, that the citizens of Haywood were startled just before day, on Sunday morning last, by the shrill notes of the whistle of the Steamer, John H. Haughton, which unannounced and unexpected, had safely reached the wharf at that place. Although no one on board the Steamer was acquainted with the stream, it came up safely to Haywood and that too in the night, no accident and no detention having occurred to it.

On Monday morning, the Steamer took in a load of flour, cotton and peas from Jones' Mills, a short distance above Haywood, and amidst the cheers of the large crowd assembled to witness this, to them, novel sight, started on its trip down the river to Wilmington, and has, doubtless ere this time, reached its point of destination.

The friends of the improvement feel cheered that, although the work is not yet completed, the practicability of the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep River has been thus demonstrated beyond question. It is believed that in a comparatively short time, the river will be filled with scores of steamers carrying off the coal and the products of that important section of the State.

Ral. Star.

Dull Times.—There is at the present time *one* new vessel building at the yards in New York city, and that is a propeller, in Mr. Webb's yard. Others are on the stocks, but were commenced some time ago. Such dull times are almost beyond the recollection of any but old builders.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Dr. Roberson says that the minds of children ought to be little, if at all tasked, till the brain's development is nearly completed, or until the age of six or seven years. If the mind be tasked during the earlier years, the child is exposed to greater risks of a disordered brain, and its bodily powers also become debilitated.

The Course of True Love, &c.—The Rochester American says the following private despatch went through by telegraph about a month since:

"Charlie and Julia met at S——'s yesterday—quarreled and parted for ever—met again this morning, and parted to meet no more—met again this morning and were married!"

The Best Thing Out.—A friend has furnished us with the following copy of a *sign* over the door of a respectable looking house near Chichester, England:

HER LIFS 1 OO QUERS A GOOS.

Any joker that can translate the above, at one reading, can "take our hat." We have frequently published "the march of the Schoolmaster," but recollect nothing equal to this. Now, if you desire to have some fun, just "turn down the leaf, and ask a friend to *translate* it. We subjoin it:

HERE LIVES ONE WHO CURES AGUES.

Supposed to be "some pumpkins," more or less!

N. Y. Spirit Times.

The "Courier" animadverts upon the crusade now going on in Massachusetts against Judge Loring because of his administering U. S. Law in the case of the fugitive Burns, in his capacity as U. S. Commissioner, and remarks that,—

"Of all systems of government in the world, judicial independence is the most necessary to ours, inasmuch as ours is pre-eminently a government of laws."

The faithfulness of a Judge is here made a crime; had he violated his judicial oath, his present adversaries would have been as loud in their praise as they are now truculent in their attacks. The writer says:—

"Insult and contumely of every kind are heaped upon him. Monstrous as it may seem, the effort is nothing more or less than to make an outlaw of him who does the law's bidding. Factiousness can sink no lower. In reaching this, it reaches its worst and most pitiful grade."

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Land and Residence, 2½ miles south of Fayetteville. There are 228 Acres in the survey, of which 134 acres are pine land well timbered The balance, 94 acres, is excellent swamp, about one-fourth of which is cleared and ditched.

Another tract, adjoining the above, extending from the Sand Hills east to the Cape Fear River, containing 173 acres, partly Swamp and River Lands.

On the first named tract there is a SAW and GRIST MILL, in perfect order, on a stream which is never affected by drought.

Terms of sale accommodating.

WM. S. MALLETT.

Feb'y 23. 77-8t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1855.

"THE LIBERAL LEGISLATURE."—Such is the distinction awarded in some quarters to the late General Assembly. That is, in those quarters which have the exclusive privilege of taxing other sections for their benefit. It is very liberal, for instance, to make Cumberland county pay *thirtieth part* of the expense of building a rail road from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, another from Charlotte to Wilmington, and another from Charlotte to Beaufort,—and to refuse the appeal of Cumberland for any share of either her own or any body else's taxes. That is liberality, with a vengeance! The county which pays of the State Treasury one-thirtieth part of all the taxes; which contains the second town in the state, whether we regard population or commerce; which needs internal improvements as much as any; which *could* not use such improvements to carry trade to the markets of either Virginia or South Carolina, is denied a single dollar from the Treasury, whilst millions are lavished on other parts of the State. There is a degree of injustice in this, of down-right mean selfishness, which we never expected to be called on to record in a General Assembly in North Carolina.

Not one dollar has been appropriated to this town or county. The magnificent sum of $10,000 subscribed to the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road is all expressly to be expended between Warsaw and Clinton. The $50,000 to the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road is to build the road through Montgomery and Stanly. No aid was given to that work in this county or in Richmond. And even that now offered is coupled with a condition which we understand is likely to prevent the stockholders from accepting it, viz: that the State's interest is to be first paid out of the earnings of the road, even if the private stockholders never get a cent of dividend! The excessive "liberality" of this is made more apparent by the reflection, that the State not only secures itself against loss even of interest, but will put a handsome sum in its Treasury by means of taxes upon increased value of lands through which the road will pass, and possibly by keeping in the State white and black polls who might emigrate from it for want of the road.

It is perhaps worthy of remark in this connection, that the only investment the State has ever made that has paid more than interest, is the only investment it ever made for this town. And in the whole State there have been no more liberal, and consistent, and unselfish friends of internal improvement *any where in the State*, than the representatives from Cumberland.

Such is a "liberal Legislature!" Preserve us from ever again seeing *such* liberality!

It is the general opinion in these parts, we believe, that it is high time the policy of the legislators of Cumberland county on this subject were changed. They may never again have it in their power, as they had in 1848, to give a casting vote against the expenditure of millions from the public Treasury for the benefit of other sections, and to their own damage; but they can at least record honest and indignant votes against such shamefully partial legislation as we have witnessed during the late session.

As to Fayetteville, if her citizens expect or desire her improvement, nay, if they would arrest her decay, which must inevitably follow the completion of rail roads all around her, *if she does nothing to counteract their effect*,—if, we say, the citizens of Fayetteville intend even to maintain their ground, *they must go to work themselves!* It is idle any longer to call on Hercules. *His* aid is given only to those who put their own shoulders to the wheel. It is given with lavish hand to Wilmington, to the Centre, and to other parts of the State, because their own efforts have commanded it. Wilmington undertook a rail road 160 miles long, when she was not so strong, either in wealth or population, as Fayetteville is at this day. And will Fayetteville shrink back from an enterprise of not half its cost, because a selfish Legislature refuses to aid her? Rather let us be spurred on by a just indignation for the treatment we have received, to help ourselves. It can be done, and it ought to be done; and if our people say it *shall* be done, it *will* be done. It will require a united effort, and more liberal subscriptions than we have been in the habit of making. But, as every body admits, it is these or decay. There is no other alternative. We cannot stand still whilst all around us is progressing, and at each step cutting off more and more of our circle of trade.

THE BANK OF CLARENDON.—We have not seen the act of the late Legislature chartering a Bank in this town by the above name, but learn that an official copy of it is in town, and that among other curious things contained in it, is a provision, that when one thousand shares (at $50 each) shall have been subscribed for, and two hundred thousand dollars shall have been paid in in gold or silver, the bank shall have a corporate existence.

Perhaps some member of the Legislature, who proposed or voted for such an amendment, may be able to explain how $200,000 are to be paid out of a subscription of $50,000? It will undoubtedly puzzle any one out of that body to tell.

THE TAX LAW.—It is confidently believed that the new Revenue law will collect in taxes from this County, from $25,000 to $30,000, of which the town will pay from $15,000 to $20,000. We hear of merchants in this town who will pay, if they do the same business this year that they did last, $1500 to $2000 each of taxes.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—We suppose many of our readers will be glad to see the result of the temperance movement in the late Legislature, even though it may not agree with their own views upon the subject. In another column we publish the report on the subject made by Mr. Waugh, Chairman of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

THE FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY COMPANY.—We were pleased to notice the full ranks and fine appearance of this Ancient Corps at its regular parade on the 22d; and are gratified to learn of the increased interest felt by its members, as well as the community, in its welfare.

In consequence of the resignation of Major Campbell, an election for Commandant and other Officers was held, with the following result:

Capt. W. Draughon, Major Commandant.
Wm. Huske, 1st Captain.
Jas. McGilvary, 2d ditto.
Alex'r McPherson, 3d ditto.
John S. Maultsby, 4th ditto.
Jas. M. Vann, 1st Sergeant.
W. W. Frizell, 2d ditto.
Thos. J. Robinson, 3d ditto.
Jas. B. Ferguson, 4th ditto.
Dan'l J. McLeod, 5th ditto.
Wright Huske, 1st Corporal.
Alex'r Ray, 2d ditto.
Geo. H. Haigh, 3d ditto.
Sam'l A. Holmes, 4th ditto.

DISUNION MOVEMENTS.—Such is the proper name to give to all that meddlesome and pestilent agitation now going on in nearly every Northern State on the subject of slavery. The end is civil war and disunion.

Some of those States have already interposed insuperable difficulties to the execution of the fugitive slave law, and all of them seem determined to do so. The N. Y. Legislature has appointed a select committee to inquire into the propriety of passing a law for the punishing of "kidnapping," (as they are pleased to term the arrest of a fugitive slave;) and another law securing the *habeas corpus* and right of trial by jury in the case of fugitives from labor, and making it the duty of the District Attorneys in the various counties to protect such fugitives in their rights.

Such are the modes by which a plain provision of the National Constitution is to be nullified, and disunion effected. Well, the South can only look on, and await the end.

The tone of the Fayetteville press, in regard to those members of the Legislature whom they denominate "Central Rail Road men," is a little remarkable, considering the history of the State legislation in reference to that place. We may take occasion soon to review the facts for their benefit.—*Hills. Recorder.*

It would be *very* "remarkable" if the tone of the press of Fayetteville and the feeling of the people of Cumberland were any thing else than what they are. A county, without whose votes the Central railroad could not have been brought into existence, by the aid of whose votes further appropriations to that road have been made, and which is responsible for one-thirtieth part of its whole cost, whilst it will suffer terribly by its completion, has a right to complain of the meanness—yes, the meanness—which refused it the small aid asked of the late General Assembly.

We have voted the "Central railroad men" three dollars from the State Treasury for every one paid by individuals. We asked an endorsement of bonds simply, not amounting even to the sum for which this county is responsible for improvements elsewhere, and the men who had received these benefits at our hands not only vote against us, but dare to tell us that to improve Fayetteville will damage the Central railroad!

The Recorder's promised review of legislation in reference to this place will put it to little trouble. Our record is clear. We have asked and received little; we have voted millions. But for the representatives from Cumberland, the Central railroad, whose power is now exerted to crush us, would never have been heard of after 1848.

It may help the Recorder's "review" to know in advance that there is one merchant in this town who, if his business this year is equal to the last, will pay into the State Treasury, in the shape of taxes on *his* sales, to meet Central railroad indebtedness, the handsome sum of $1,500. We who foot the bills and get none of the fun might be allowed to complain without rebuke of the "tone" we may adopt.

As to the errors in Mr. Humphreys' (or Mr. Houston's) speech, none of them are ours. The Standard published the speech as by Mr. Humphreys; how were we to know that it was by Mr. Houston? Mr. H. made an assertion, on the floor of the House, that Mr. Turner of Orange had said so and so in 1848; how could we know that Mr. Turner had not said so? As soon as we were informed that both the Standard and Mr. Houston were in error, we promptly stated it, without waiting for any contradiction from any of the parties.

Knowing this, Mr. Turner and his friends, we think, might have saved themselves the trouble of charging us with errors for which they must also have known that we were not accountable.

It is a matter of little moment however. We did not publish the remarks of Mr. Houston because of any exposure of the course of *Mr. Turner. He* was, in our view, and we suppose in that of the speaker, only the type of the class of men with whom he acted. It is not denied, we believe, that such speeches as Mr. Houston attributed to him were made by Central rail road men both now and in 1848; and the reply of Mr. Houston was a well deserved rebuke and merited exposure of their selfish course.

STRENGTH OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—It is stated that at the K. N. Grand Council at Syracuse last week, it was ascertained that the number of "tested" members of the order in New York, reached no less than one hundred and forty two thousand. The Grand Council in Connecticut makes out the number in that State, twenty-two thousand. In Virginia, too, it is said that large additions are weekly made to the already swollen ranks of the party.

The defeat of Mr. Wise is said to be ascertained beyond a doubt. But, though "Sam" is very apt to bag his game when once started, white folks, and white Virginians specially, are "mighty unsartin."

The House of Assembly of New York has passed a prohibitory liquor law, by a vote of 80 to 45; and its passage in the Senate and approval by the Governor are regarded as certain.

FACTS IN THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—How many people in North Carolina are aware of the fact, that after the Revolutionary war, the State of North Carolina made a grant to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the great commander of the Army of the South during that war, of 25,000 acres of land? Not many, we suppose. The fact is stated by the National Intelligencer, as follows:—

"As the Confederation had no treasury, or but an empty one, in the Revolutionary war, many particular States took upon themselves the highly patriotic duty of rewarding pre-eminent services in the field. Thus Virginia gave a large number of shares in certain public works to the great Washington; South Carolina gave to Gen. Greene ten thousand guineas; Georgia gave him five thousand guineas, and North Carolina added twenty-five thousand acres of her most valuable lands. Georgia, besides the money, added a beautiful estate in lands, and gave another (adjoining) to his friend Gen. Wayne."

Can any one inform us where the land was located, and what disposition was made of it by Gen. Greene?

Again: How many people in North Carolina know that in the year 1799, (we think it was,) a Court of Oyer and Terminer was held at Raleigh—then an embryo city, scarcely out of the woods—for the trial of a number of persons, previously of high standing for respectability and wealth, on charges of enormous frauds in the lands belonging to the State? Again we may answer, not many.

Many important amd interesting facts in the history of North Carolina are unfortunately recorded only in the newspapers of the day, in the laws, in the records of the courts, or in the correspondence of public and private individuals. And even the newspapers and the laws are in the hands of very few.

It is only about five years ago that we heard, for the first time in our lives, of this Court of Oyer and Terminer. Allusion was made in conversation to the neat but unreadable hand-writing of the late Hon. Duncan Cameron, when he smilingly claimed to have written, earlier in life, a beautiful full round hand; and cited a then recent circumstance in proof of it. He said that during Gov. Graham's administration of the Executive chair, he (the Governor) had interested himself in arranging a large quantity of papers which had been saved from the burning capital at Raleigh in 1831, and which had since lain in a confused heap in the executive office. Among these the Governor had found a large package, neatly arranged, tied up, and endorsed, "Records of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, met in Raleigh," on such a day, &c., "by Duncan Cameron, Clerk." The Governor asked Judge Cameron, whom this Duncan Cameron was? The reply was, I am the man. What! exclaimed Governor Graham, you the writer of that bold round hand? Yes, said the Judge, I wrote such a hand until a nervous affection changed my whole style.

It so happened that in the company to which Judge Cameron made this statement, there was not one who had ever before heard of this Court of Oyer and Terminer, and yet there was a very learned and erudite Lawyer present, of at least thirty years practice at the bar.

Judge Cameron then went on to detail many of the incidents of the trial; who was convicted, who acquitted; how long the court continued in session; its final adjournment without completing its business; all of which he stated that he remembered with as much distinctness as if they were occurrences of yesterday.

COLLISION.—A collision occurred at Teache's Depot, on the Wilmington Road, on Friday last, by which Dr. Cowper of Murfreesboro' was severely, and another passenger slightly, injured.

Certainly, we have reason to feel prouder of our condition than if we had got all we wanted, and had coolly denied every thing to those from whom we got it.—*Fay. Obs.*

Are we to understand the last sentence of the above as being applicable to the Representatives of this county? If so, give particulars.

Wilmington Herald.

Our remark was a very general one, applicable to *all* members who pursued the course indicated. As we have never seen the yeas and nays in the Commons on our rail road bill, we cannot answer the question as to the Commoners from New Hanover. The *Senator* from that county, we believe, assisted in giving the first blow to the bill for State aid to a rail road from this place to the Coal fields, for he was one of the majority by whom the bill was rejected. It was then amended by tacking on another and a much larger appropriation, (which afterwards assisted to kill the bill in the House,) and then, it is said, for we have not seen the yeas and nays, that the Senator voted for it.

A NEW STATE.—The people of Long Island are taking measures to separate that island from the State of New York and make a new State. Resolutions have been introduced into the N. Y. Legislature calling on the Congressional delegation to use its influence in Congress to secure this measure.

WILMINGTON.—At the late session of the Legislature power was given to the commissioners, with the consent of two-thirds of the voters, to subscribe $400,000 to any scheme of internal improvement; and not more than that amount to any one scheme.

NULLIFYING THE LAW.—The Senate of Michigan has passed a bill, 19 to 7, refusing the use of the jails of that State for the detention of fugitive slaves. The anti-slavery movement seems to be sweeping the North with less fuss, but with more strength than ever.

Maine Law.—Both branches of the Michigan Legislature have passed the Maine Law, and it was signed by the Governor on the 5th inst. It goes into effect in 80 days from that date.

The Legislature of Illinois has adjourned. The Governor has approved the prohibitory liquor law, and it is to be submitted to the people in June next.

Prohibitive Law States.—The following is the list of States that have enacted laws entirely prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks for a beverage: Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and Indiana.

CONGRESS.—As the time of adjournment approaches (Saturday night next,) both Houses have enough to do in perfecting the necessary bills, for appropriations, &c. And these possess but little interest for this part of the country, where the appropriations are not to be expended.

On Thursday, in the Senate, Mr. Chase presented several petitions from citizens of New York in favor of the repeal of the fugitive slave act; of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the prohibition of slavery in the Territories. He moved their reference to a select committee, in order that the prayer of the petitioners may be properly considered, and that the views of those members of Congress who are stigmatized as fanatical may be correctly understood. The sections of the country which hold conflicting opinions upon the subject of slavery would thus understand each other; and the loose representations and misrepresentations upon this subject would cease.

Mr. Weller. There are but eight legislative days left in this session. The Senator from Ohio has had these petitions in his possession a long time. It is wrong to introduce them at this stage of the session, when we are pressed with so much important public business. I move that those petitions lie upon the table, where they will find that sleep which knows no waking.

Mr. Sumner called for the yeas and nays.

The matter was laid on the table—yeas 29, nays 13. Those voting in the negative were,—Messrs. Brainard, Chase, Cooper, Dodge, of Wis, Fessenden, Foot, Gillette, Hamlin, James, Seward, Sumner, Wade, Walker.

Mr. Stuart offered a resolution recommending the erection of a building in Michigan for the reception of prisoners confined by authority of the U. S. Referred to Judiciary Committee. [The State jails being forbidden by express law of Michigan for the confinement of fugitive slaves.]

The Senate passed a bill giving three years' credit to railroad companies for the duties on iron imported for railroad use.

And both Houses have passed a bill to pay to Texas $7,750,000 in full of all claims of that State under the treaty of annexation.

On Friday, the Senate spent the whole day, and until midnight, in a warm debate on a bill to protect U. S. officers in the execution of their duties, (in arresting fugitive slaves, &c.) It finally passed, 29 to 9—the abolition Senators resisting it to the last.

SOUTHERN SLAVES SENDING AID TO THE FREE NEGROES AT THE NORTH.—The Editors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce have received $20 50 from Columbus, Miss., the amount of a collection taken up in a colored Baptist Church in Columbus, under the following subscription paper: "The undersigned Negro Slaves, hearing of the destitute condition of their colored brethren in the city of New York, do contribute the sums set opposite our names, to be sent to some benevolent person in New York, and distributed to the most needy and deserving." This was signed by 66 negroes, who contributed various sums, from 5 cents to $2.

The Journal of Commerce remarks, that this "shows that Southern slaves have money to spare, when free colored men, and free white men too, are in distress for the necessaries of life. This is one of the alleviating features of slavery, which should be taken for what it is worth."

IMMIGRATON.—The Annual Report of the State Department to Congress, shows that 460,474 persons came to this country by sea in 1854. Of these 284,887 were males; 175,587 females. 327,976 arrived at New York; the rest are scattered from Maine to California. 206,054 were from Germany; 101,606 from Ireland.

The trades and occupations of these immigrants are stated as follows:

Merchants	15,173	Physicians	237
Mechanics	31,470	Clergymen	139
Mariners	1,260	Servants, (females)	3,310
Miners	2,155	Other occupations	2,591
Farmers	87,188	Not stated	234,396
Laborers	82,420		
Lawyers	135		460,474

The whole number of arrivals from September 30, 1843, to December 31, 1854, is stated at 3,174,395.

The British Government is about to impose serious restrictions to the tide of emigration which is leaving its shores, in the shape of more room and better accommodations for the emigrants on ship-board.

A PICTURE OF CORRUPTION.—THE Albany Evening Journal says,—

"That the worst kind of moral atmosphere pervades the Halls of Congress, there can be no doubt. When the Kentucky member gave as the real reason he wanted to be re-elected to Congress, that he "could make a great deal of money," he in the most comprehensive language that could possibly be employed told the whole state of the case. "A great deal of money" some members undoubtedly make. At the same time it is the subject of complaint that the regular pay of eight dollars per day is not equal to the necessary expenses. There has even been a bill introduced to increase the pay to sixteen dollars. How do members of Congress, then, make "a great deal of money?" We have heard of grand schemes of plunder, the details of which are so monstrous that we cannot bring our mind to believe that the seemingly well authenticated statements can be true. If one half we hear be true, President Pierce, independent of the merits of the question, had abundant reason for placing his veto on the Spoliation Bill, and by so doing has quashed the most monstrous scheme that ever was devised.

"It is a lamentable fact that measures of great merit have fallen into the hands of the lobby, who farm them out "to make a great deal of money." Matters have come to such a pass that it is almost an inevitable consequence that a certain percentage of all monies, however meritoriously appropriated, must be paid to a certain number of members and outsiders who combine to "form a ring" to put up or down bills, just as the pay happens to be. It is said that our own State has the fortune of being represented in that "ring" by a gentleman of considerable political and a certain kind of local financial distinction. Some of his confederates—a good share of them, it is said—were schooled at our State Capitol, where matters are carried on in just as corrupt a way as at Washington, only on a smaller scale."

We learn that Mr. D. F. Caldwell, one of the Commoners from this county, on returning from the Legislature, had his trunk stolen from the stage, somewhere between Durham's and Greensboro', containing between $150 and $200, besides valuable clothing, books, papers, notes, &c.

Greensboro' Pat.

☞Mr. C. C. McCrummen is authorised to settle subscription and advertising accounts for this office. He will attend the Superior Courts in this Circuit.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.

Extensive Indian Outbreak, Massacres, &c.—The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence yesterday, bringing accounts of a general onslaught of the Indians upon the whites in New Mexico.

On the 25th December a party of Apaches and Utahs massacred, at Pueblo, fourteen men; two women were left for dead, and three women and two children were taken prisoners by the Indians. These Indians numbered about one hundred. Great excitement existed at Santa Fe, and a general Indian war was expected, as the hostile tribes in the Territories had sworn vengeance against the whites, whether Americans or Mexicans.

On the 20th of January Capt. Richard S. Ewell, of the first dragoons, had a fight with the Utahs and Apaches in the Sacramento mountains. Capt. Henry M. Stanton, of the same corps, with three privates, were killed, and the Indians lost twelve killed.

Gen. Garland had called into service five companies of volunteers for six months, and recommends Congress to appropriate a sufficient amount to pay the extra expenses.

The express arrived the day before the mail left Santa Fe, and reported that four hundred Apaches and Utahs were coming to take the town by force of arms.

Lieut. Sturgis, of the first dragoons, had also a fight with a party of the same tribes sixty miles from Santa Fe. He succeeded in routing them, and recaptured some stolen stock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

Private letters received here by the Baltic, dated London, Saturday noon, just before the steamer sailed, mention current rumors then prevailing, to the effect that all peace negotiations between the allies and Russia had been broken off, and that the former were determined to prosecute the war with renewed vigor and energy. It was expected that another great battle would soon be fought at Sebastopol; more depending, however, upon the anxiety of the Russians to fight than their opponents.

On Saturday at noon Cotton was dull and 5000 bales had been sold up to that date. Breadstuffs were also quiet; but the dullness was not looked upon as permanent.

The North Carolina Railroad has been completed to within six or seven miles of Hillsborough, and the cars are running to that point. It is expected that the Road will be finished to Hillsborough by the 1st of April.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Wm. E. Pell, Mr. J. W. WELSH to Miss MARY A., daughter of Mr. Geo. W. McDonald.

On the 6th inst., at Ashborough, Covington county, Mississippi, by Rev. A. R. Graves, Col. WM. McNEILL, of Bolton's Depot, Hinds county, to Miss RACHEL, daughter of Hugh McLauren, dec'd.

In Richmond, Va. by the Rev. R. B. C. Howell, on the 21st inst., Dr. LAWRENCE A. McCLESKEY, of Mobile, to Miss EMILY A. LEE, daughter of the late Charles P. Lee, of Richmond.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on Thursday night last, after a few hours' illness, Mrs. JANET HOGG, wife of Dr. Thomas D. Hogg, aged 24 years. So has passed away one of the most lovely and loved of earth, leaving all that could make earth a paradise; in the full assurance of Faith, that a better and more enduring paradise will be hers in Heaven. There are bleeding hearts here, but songs of praise there.

On the 16th inst., at her residence near Pittsboro', Mrs. FRANCES E. BAIN, in the 93d year of her age.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all wise Providence in his inscrutable wisdom to call from amongst us, on the 13th inst., our much esteemed Brother, DOUGLASS R. ALLEN, in the 25th year of his age.

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Allen our Lodge has lost one of its best members, the Christian Church one of her brightest lights, and this community one of its most exemplary citizens.

Therefore Resolved, That the members of PEE DEE LODGE wear crape for 30 days as a mark of respect for the memory of our deceased Brother, and that these resolutions be inscribed in our Minute Book.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to his bereaved parents, with an expression of our sincere condolence for their loss.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and Spirit of the Age.

JAS. S. TURNER, Sec'y.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 26.

BACON—	9 a	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba	27 a 28
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 6½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	11½ a 12½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 85 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	7½ a 7¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7 a 7½	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 25
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, perlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	60 a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 60
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	a 8 25	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	7 75 a 8 00	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	7 50 a 7 75	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 25 a 7 50	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 00 a 1 05	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	60 a 65	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	80 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½ a 2 50	
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LARD—	10 a 10½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8 a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon receipts light but equal to demand.

Cotton.—The late news from Europe has had but little effect on our market; we continue former figures, but would remark that sales are often made above our quotations.

Flour market quite firm.

Corn receipts light and find ready market at highest figures.

Oats.—Receipts fair but not greater than the demand.

Domestic Spirits finds a ready market at quotations.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 60, hard 1 75. Spirits 37. Rosin 1 05. Tar $2. Cotton 8.

At New York Flour firm at former prices. Cotton ⅛ lower; middling uplands 8¾. Corn 95 to 98.

At Charleston, cotton 6¾ to 8¾.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,527,987 bales, against 1,595,480 last year. Decrease 167,502.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 21.—Schr Vapor fm N York. 22.—Schr Radiant fm Hyde. 23.—W H Smith fm New York.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 100 Acres of LAND in Robeson county, on the road leading from Lumberton to Bennettsville, S. C., 18 miles from the former place and less than one mile from Affordsville P. O. There is on it a neat and comfortable DWELLING with Kitchen and other out-houses—all new.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call.

N. McDONALD.

Feb. 20. 78-2t

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Feb'y 23.—Strs Gov Graham and Flora McDonald with Tow Boats and goods for Tel Office, T S Ashe, H L Myrover, Barnhardt & Sullivan, R T Long, C E Leete, C Benbow, J V & T Symons, W H Carver, A H McNeill, M Shaw, J M Worth & Co, R D Golding, J Garrett, J Sloan, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale, D Murphy, G H Lee, Vestal & Watson, C T Haigh & Sons, Murchison, Reid & Co, Union Co, A J O'Hanlon, J Worth & Sons, B Rose, Johnson & Womack, Worth & Utley, T F Prather, G W Williams & Co, C A Harrison, S M Lucas, J N Smith, P P Johnson, E W Willkings, W McIntyre, D & W McLaurin, R F Nutt, R Donald, R D Dickson, Rev J W Hathis, C G Yates, H W Black, Island Ford Co, Deep River Co, C N McAdoo, Coggin & Colton, McNair & Son, Capt Hurt, S D Vogler.

Express Line. Feb'y 22 and 24.—Strs. Fairy and Southerner, with goods for Rockfish Co, A J O'Hanlon, J S Banks, T J Boner & Clinard, Hunt, Adderton & McRary, F D Breece, J & T Waddill, J G & T B Lash, E A Vogler, Jones & Lett, C Lutterloh, Wm Booth.

Orrell's Line. Feb'y 24.—Str. Sun, with boat D McLaurin in tow, and goods for sundry persons.

Banks' Line. Feb. 26.—Str Grist, with Flat in tow, and goods for B A Howell & Co, C Banks, W McClane, A A McKethan, G McNeill, C E Leete, E C Hall, F & H Fries.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb. 22,—Str Rowan; 24,—Str Fanny, with goods for C Harmsen & Co, J Kyle, J W Powers, B Rose, C T Haigh & Son, G W I Goldston, Ray & Pearce, Mrs A Wilkinson, Blount's Creek Co, D & W McLaurin, E J Hale & Son, J & T Waddill, W J McPhail, H McDaniel, C Lutterloh, A Godwin, Jones & Lett, C E Leete, P P Johnson, Womack & Johnson, L Crowl.

CELEBRATED.

A NUMBER of the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity celebrated the 22d of February by visiting Crowl's Daguerreotype Rooms and having their pictures taken, for one dollar and upwards. Rooms over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay street, directly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

Feb. 26. 78-

POTATOES.

A FEW Bbls., very superior. Also, RED CLOVER SEED for sale by B. ROSE.

Feb'y 26. 78-3t

THOMASTOWN LIME

AND Plastering Hair. Also, a fresh supply PURE NATURAL SPERM Oil; Lamp, Tanner's and Linseed Oils for sale in quantities to suit. Apply to B. ROSE.

Feb'y 26. 78-3t

Bruce's New York Type Foundry,

ESTABLISHED in 1812, has now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts to suit purchasers;

100,000 lbs. ROMAN TYPE of new cut,
50,000 " FANCY TYPE,
10,000 " SCRIPTS of various styles,
5,000 " GERMANS,
5,000 " ORNAMENTS in great variety,
5,000 " BORDERS,
30,000 feet BRASS AND TYPE METAL RULES,

and all the novelties in the business.

All the above Types are cast by steam power, of the new composition of metal peculiar to this foundry, and *which is certainly superior* to any ever used before in any part of the world. The unequalled rapidity in the process of casting, enables me to sell these more durable types at the prices of ordinary types, either on credit or for cash.

Presses, Wood Type, and all other Printing Materials except Paper and Cards, (which have no fixed quality or price,) furnished at manufacturer's prices.

The last Specimen Book of the Foundry is freely given to all printing offices, on the receipt of fifty cents to prepay the postage.

☞ Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 1st day of July, 1855, and forward me one of the papers, will be allowed their bills at the time of purchasing five times the amount of my manufactures. New York, Feb. 12, 1855. Address,

GEORGE BRUCE,
13 Chamber st., New York.

Feb. 23. 78-3t

WARREN PRIOR,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of WATCHES & JEWELRY, which he offers for sale on favorable terms.

Also, a large lot of CLOCKS.

Feb'y 22. 77-4t

☞The Magistrates of Cumberland County are notified to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday of March Court next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the transaction of County business.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, Chairman.

Feb'y 20. 77-tC

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

FAYETTEVILLE AND CENTRE PLANK ROAD CO.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th day of MARCH, at the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the amended Charter offered by the late Legislature.

A full attendance of the Stockholders, either in person or by proxy, is desired.

JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't F. & C. Plank Road Co.

Feb'y 20, 1855. 77-tt

Town papers copy.

WANTED,

AT the Beaver Creek Factory, a man competent to take charge of a Store. One with a small family preferred. Also, one to take charge of a Saw and Grist Mill.

Good recommendations will be required.

Apply to JOHN H. HALL, Pres't B. C. Co.

Feb'y 20. 77-3t

Town papers copy.

NEW BOOKS.

A Fourth supply of Ruth Hall; Wikoff's My Courtship and its consequences; Third supply of Heart's Ease; Nelly Bracken; What not; Dr. Valentine's Comic Lectures; Mysteries of the Court of Queen Anne; Camille, or the Fate of a Coquette; Third supply of the Lamplighter; The American Sportsman, illustrated, by Lewis; History of the Expedition of Braddock, by Sargeant; Third supply of Fudge Doings; Fourth supply of Little Ferns; W. Chambers' Travels in America; May and December, a tale of Wedded Life; The Mystic Tie, or American Handbook of Masonry. With a variety of School Books. Just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Wonderful Remedy for Salt Rheum.—Copy of a letter from Charles Augustus St. Clair, Passenger, per the "Atlantic," dated, New York, March 17th, 1854.—To Professor Holloway.—Sir,—I left England, now, three weeks ago, and for several days previously to my embarkation, I felt a terrible stiffness in my limbs, accompanied by the utmost pain whenever I attempted to move, with itching and burning, which was almost intolerable; however, immediately I got on board, I felt worse than ever, and was confined to my cabin for six days, when a fellow passenger (Mr. Martin, of Philadelphia,) presented me with a couple of boxes of your Ointment and Pills, which completely cured me, and I am now as well as ever I was in my life.—C. A. ST. CLAIR.

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

FIRST CLASS

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES

Taken at WEAR'S,

At Seventy-Five Cents.

ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.

J. S. WEAR.

Feb'y 1. 72-tf

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC,

For 1855; price $1: for sale by

Feb 8 E. J. HALE & SON.

TURPENTINE LANDS.

WE will sell 1000 Acres of Pine Land, 17 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Centre Plank Road. This Land is well timbered, and not a pine has been cut or boxed. The price is below the usual figure for such lands, and terms accommodating.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottom, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

☞ We will attend Col. King's Sale on 22d instant, which is in the vicinity of the Lands.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of this School have the satisfaction to announce to their patrons and the community at large, that they have secured the services of the Rev. GEO. B. SCOTT, M. A. of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, as Principal.

Mr. Scott has been long and favorably known, in this country, in Scotland, and in England, as an able, diligent, and successful Instructor of Youth.

The friends of Education are respectfully invited to a *personal* examination of the system, the new system, of Collegiate training pursued in this Institution, whereby instruction in all the branches of a polite, scientific, and accomplished Education, can be expeditiously and effectually acquired.

TERMS.—$8, $12, and $20, per session of five months—one-half payable in advance.

Board can be obtained at $8 per month

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond county N. C. }
Feb. 3, 1855. } 74-y

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.

THE undersigned will receive applications until the 1st of March next, to take charge of the Boarding House in connection with the Laurinburgh High School, until the 10th of December next. There is sufficient room to accommodate 25 to 30 Boarders, leaving 3 large rooms for the use of a family.

The rent required will be a certain per centage on the receipts for Board. Board is established by the School at $8 per month, one half payable in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond co., N. C. Feb 3. 74-tf

STEAMER CHESTERFIELD.

Captain ALEX. McKENZIE.

THIS Boat is now running regularly between Charleston, Georgetown and Cheraw.

Freight consigned to the Agents in Charleston and Georgetown when shipped by the Chesterfield will be forwarded free of Commissions.

Agent at Charleston, S. & L. MOWRY & CO.
" " Georgetown, E. WATERMAN.
" " Cheraw, DAN'L A. HORN.

Cheraw, Feb'y 1855. 74-3m

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

M. A. BAKER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1854 28tf

C. T. Haigh & Sons

—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

LOOK AT THIS.

On Person Street, 5 doors east of Cape Fear Bank.

HOUSTON & OVERBY

RESPECTFULLY return thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country for the liberal patronage they have received, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

They have on hand the following articles, viz:

Saddles of different kinds, Buggy and Carriage Harness of different qualities, Road Wagon Harness, such as breeching, &c.

Saddle Bags, riding Bridles of different styles and prices, Martingales, Halters and Halter Bridles; a large assortment of Buggy Whips; also drover's, dray and wagon whips of a good article; wagon Bridles, Collars and Harness of the very best material and workmanship, Carpet bags, Trunks, Buffalo and Bear Skins for saddle and truck covers, Horse Blankets, and a good many other articles.

They will warrant all work to be of good workmanship and material.

Those wishing articles in our line, are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1854. 55-3m

P. S.—We particularly request all those indebted to us to come forward and settle, as we are in need of money and must have it.

HOUSTON & OVERBY.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 10, 1855. 74-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, on Bow Street.

Feb. 14, 1855. 75-tf

Town papers copy.

P. B. McLAURIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BENNETTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Will practice in Marlboro' and neighboring Districts.

Jan'y 30. 71-1m

RAMSEY & BRO.,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

Wilmington and Fayetteville,

And Agents for Express Line of Steamboats

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

M. J. RAMSEY.] [N. A. RAMSEY.

August 29, 1854. 26tf

W. H. MARSH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 16. 67-6m

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of GOODS in their line, for sale on favorable terms.

July 26, 1854 17tf

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 28, 1852. 86tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 3, 1854. 10-tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,

SUCCESSOR TO

HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

No. 175 *Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)*

PHILADELPHIA.

May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,

Opposite the Fayetteville Bank.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.

I also keep a good supply of choice Cigars and Tobacco.

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines for Feb'y, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton Esq. Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee, "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county.
W. J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.

June 9, 1854. 4-tf

1854.

SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,

French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality. Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854. 17tf

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by note or account previous to the 1st July last, are earnestly requested to make payment forthwith, as it is very inconvenient to give any longer indulgence. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient. Having made some change in my business, it is important that old accounts should be settled, and they must be settled.

P. SHEMWELL.

P. S.—I can be found at the store of Shemwell & McDonald, who, in my absence, are authorized to receipt in my name.

Oct. 7, 1854. 38-tf

CAMPBELL'S CLUB-HOUSE GIN.

THE Subscribers, importers of the staple productions of Holland and its Colonies, offer to the public, their brand of Club House Gin, contained in cases of 12 Dutch flasks each. This Gin is of a quality and fineness heretofore unknown in commerce, being the pure spirit, in its finest drinkable condition and flavor, such as is used in the first Club Houses in Holland. It is expressly made for us, under the superintendence of our partner, Mr. Wm. S. Campbell, established for many years in Rotterdam.

It is confidently recommended to our friends, and particularly to those who use it medicinally, as an article that has no equal in this market.

CAMPBELL BROTHERS, 4 Pine St.,

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Fayetteville, Nov. 21, 1853. 51-tf

1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, and
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

IS now in Store and ready for inspection, embracing by far the largest and most extensive assortment we have ever offered to the Trade, and is well worthy the examination of every Merchant visiting this place.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 14, 1854. 22tf1m

Second Fall and Winter Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS recently purchased by one of the firm at prices much lower than those of the early part of the season, among which may be seen

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF

DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERED AND FANCY MERINO SHAWS,

with a large assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES AND UMBRELLAS.

Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to examine their goods.

Oct. 9, 1854. 39-tf

NOTICE.

OUR friends in the country will please not trouble us with any forwarding business; we are not prepared for it.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 11, 1855. 66tf

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

Apr 12, 1854. 87-tf

FACTORY HANDS WANTED.

IN consequence of the marriage of several of the weavers in the Rockfish Factory, a number of respectable young girls, as well as a few families, can obtain employment. Apply either at the Factory or at the Ware House in Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 15. 70tf

CURL YOUR HAIR.

KROLLERION.

THE Receipt for making this Celebrated Compound, (lately introduced into this country,) will be sent by the subscriber to any person in the United States or Canadas, for $1. The KROLLERION will curl or wave the hair in the most beautiful manner. Any person having the most coarse and uncouth looking hair, can transform it into the MOST BEAUTIFUL, by the use of this article. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents, and with this receipt any one can make it equally good in every respect, to that sold at $3 per bottle. If preferred, a package of Krollerion ready made, will be sent free of postage, instead of the receipt, with directions for preparing it in liquid form, and full directions for use. Send all letters, post-paid, to

H. A. FREEMONT,

Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio.

Jan'y 23, 1855. 69-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale a tract of LAND containing some 1000 to 1200 acres, on the East side of Cape Fear, fronting on the Cape Fear one mile, three miles below the Bridge, finely suited to farming. Any one wishing a fine farm would do well to see these Lands before buying.

Apply to JONATHAN EVANS.

Dec. 29, 1854. 62tf

CASH OR BARTER.

THE subscribers offer for cash, barter, or approved paper—

40 HHDS. MOLASSES.
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.
200 bales Hay.
20 bbls. Mess Pork.
600 sacks Salt.
5 casks Rice.
25 bbls. Refined Sugar.
40 kegs Nails.
10 bbls. Glue.
500 casks Lime.

Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the bale.

The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

July 5, 1854. 11tf

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.

A. E. TAYLOR,

(Opposite the New Female College,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

DEALER in Miscellaneous and School Books, Blank Books of all kinds, Stationery of every variety, Music and Musical Instruments; in fact every thing to make up a complete stock in the Book and Stationery trade. All books not in store, furnished at the shortest notice. He invites the public to call and examine, being determined to please all.

Jan'y 9, 1854. 65-tf

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.

Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

WANTED.

A MAN with a small family, to take charge of my Plantation near Fayetteville, on the first of January next, as an Overseer. Evidence of sober and industrious habits will be required.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

GOLDSBOROUGH

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

Page's Improved Patent Circular Saw Mills.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

N. Schroeder St., near West Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have greatly enlarged their manufacturing establishment, and that their facilities are now such as to enable them to execute all orders, with promptness, for their CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which have given so much satisfaction throughout the Union, as also STEAM POWERS of all sizes and kinds, HORSE POWERS, GRIST MILLS, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, together with various other machines and implements to economise labor.

Since their Circular Saw Mills were invented by, and patented to the Senior Partner, they have made many improvements which render them perfect in all their details, and justly entitle them to be considered among the greatest labor saving inventions of the age.

A Phamphlet containing full descriptions of their *three classes of Mills*, prices, terms, capacity for sawing, &c., will be sent to any Gentleman applying for one by letter, post paid.

Having recently obtained damages in an action brought in the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, for an infringement of their *Patents Rights*, they hereby forwarn the public from purchasing Mills, similar to theirs, from unauthorized builders, or their Agents.

Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.,

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 26, 1854. 300Y

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.

Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having at December Term of Cumberland County Court obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of John Lumsden, dec'd, gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. G. W. McDONALD, Adm'r.

December 11, 1854. 59-6t

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Fall supply of

DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Umbrellas, &c.

Among which are:

French and English Merinos, very cheap;
Muslin DeLain and Alpacas;
Brocade, Plaid and Plain Silks;
Muslin and Bobinet Sleeves and Collars;
Merino and other Shawls, long and square;
Calico and Ginghams;
Silk and Calico Handkerchiefs;
Best make of Bolting Cloths;
A Large stock of Ready-Made Clothing;

With many other goods. All of which having been purchased by the package at the late reduced prices will be offered wholesale and retail at very low prices.

Sept. 15, 1854. 32-tf

EARTHEN WARE.

I HAVE now in Store (received within two weeks past) the LARGEST STOCK of

EARTHEN WARE

ever offered in this Market, comprising a general assortment of

Blue and Pink Printed,
White Granite,
Blue Edged,
Painted, and
Cream Colored

DINNER, TEA, and TOILET WARE.

These Goods *were imported to my own order,* EXPRESSLY TO SUIT the Fayetteville WHOLESALE TRADE.

I have as usual, a good supply of

CHINA and GLASSWARE.

☞ ORDERS will be *carefully* filled at the lowest prices

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Nov. 6. 1854. 55-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

Shemwell House,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

A CARD.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together for the purpose of doing a general Boating Business on the Cape Fear River. They would therefore give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate them at all times with a Steam Boat at both ends of the Line.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Express Steam Boat Line.

STR. SOUTHERNER,
FAIRY,

for Passengers and Freight:

Str. EVERGREEN, and
ELIZA,

for Freight only.

Lighters—J. R. BLOSSOM,
ELIZA McDUGALD,
F. FRIES,
RED FOX,
GOV. MOREHEAD,
EXPRESS,
NORTH STATE.
A. B. CHESNUTT.

RAMSEY & BRO., Ag'ts at Fayetteville. } { W. H. McRARY & CO., Ag'ts at Wilmington.

☞ All goods sent to the care of the "EXPRESS STEAM BOAT LINE" will be taken on Freight, and forwarded with the greatest despatch.

As our facilities for accommodation are greater than ever before known on our River, it will be our greatest pleasure and effort to give still the more satisfaction.

JAMES E. METTS. M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY. FRED'K C. METTS.

Oct. 16, 1854. 41tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value of $1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired, 269,634 00

Amount now insured, $882,228 00

Amount Premium Notes, $164,669 61
Do do. cancelled and expired, 36,085 35

Do. do now on hand, $128,584 26

Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.

Cash premiums received, $8,258 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid, $4,917 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence.—It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved.* We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Ryan, J. G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. E. Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. Buchanan, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854. 98Y

BLACKSMITH

AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.

THE Subscriber has commenced the SMITHING BUSINESS on Hillsborough street, within fifty yards of the Dobbin House, where all kinds of Smith Work will be done.

Particular attention will be given to Horse Shoeing. He will also attend to putting up Lightning Conductors.

J. C. Lally has taken the adjoining Shop, where he is prepared to put up Waggons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

A. E. GIERSH.

Jan'y 6, 1855. 64-3m

5000 lbs. extra North Carolina Bacon, at

J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Oct. 2. 36-

NOTICE.

I SHALL SELL, on Thursday the 8th day of March next, on the premises, under a Deed of Trust given by James W. McRae, Esq., all his interest in

THE MONTGOMERY FACTORY,

it being four-fifths of the same, with the Lands, Buildings, and Machinery attached thereto.

The Factory is in good condition, buildings large, new and strong, and running 528 Spindles, with room for Looms and other fixtures. Also, an excellent and well finished two story Dwelling House, and out buildings, a good Store House, a Shoe Shop, Barn, Stables, &c. with the lands or lots attached to them.

Also, 220 Acres of LAND at Mount Gilead, with a large and convenient Store House, and a new and comfortable Dwelling House, out houses, and other buildings. This is a good stand for Mercantile Business, a good neighborhood, and the lands well adapted to farming. Various other property and articles will be sold at the same time and place.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day, and sale continued if necessary from day to day.

E. DEBERRY, Trustee.

Montgomery county, Feb. 1, 1855. 74-3t

SALE OF

FACTORY AND MINING STOCKS.

ON TUESDAY the 27th of March, in the Town of Asheboro', Randolph County, at 12 o'clock M. I shall sell at Auction, twelve shares of stock, of $500 each, in the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company belonging to the estate of Dr. L. Wood, decd. Also fifteen shares of $100 each, of stock in the Franklinville Company, (not yet in operation.) There is due on his subscription for this stock $950, which the purchaser will be required to pay. Also, his interest, which is one-fourth, in a Copper Mine known as the "Scarlott Mine."

The Capital Stock of the Cedar Falls Company is $65,000. The Factory House is said to be best in North Carolina, and the machinery is of the best make and in good order. The goods it turns off are too well known to need puffing.

The Scarlott Mine is not yet fully developed, but enough so to justify the belief that it should take rank among the most promising in the State. A credit of six months given—Bond with ample security will be required.

Those who desire to make good investments will do well to look to this.

H. B. ELLIOTT, Administrator

Cedar Falls, Jan'y 15, 1855. 68-6t

☞ There will also be offered at the same time and place, 28 shares of stock in the Cedar Falls Company, on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch.

HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction.

HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Laurel Hill Church will receive proposals until Saturday, the 17th March, for Building a new Church at Laurel Hill. Plans and specifications can be had of Maj. D. K. Munroe or Milton McIntosh.

Jan. 26. 70-*5t

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY.

Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64*tf

NEW GOODS

AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store. All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts. per Bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 56-*tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books, Musical Instruments,

CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,

CLOTHING, &c.

CITY OF NEW YORK,

AT 5% PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodlin, and others. New York, 1854.

CANDLES.

FANCY and Plain Wax, Adamantine and Tallow Candles. W. H. CARVER.

Jan'y 8, 1855. 64 2m

SMOKING TOBACCO.

A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Jan'y 8, 1855. 64-2m